The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the House on the Labor Question.

Mr. Hoar's Investigation Bill Finally Passed—Yeas, 134; Nays, 36.

Senate Debate on the House General Amnesty Bill.

Substance of the Senate Bill for the Reorganization of the Custom House Service.

Senator Sumner to Propose a One-Term Amendment to the Constitution.

Order for the Revocation of Commissions of Distillery Surveyors.

Additional Five-Twenty Bonds Called in by Secretary Boutwell.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—When the Senate adjourned to-day it was with the understanding that a vote on amnesty should be taken to-morrow, but it is not certain it will be reached.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Buckingham, Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, asked of the Senate, and obtained, authority to hold sessions of the committee or sub-committee in New York or elsewhere during the recess, to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths.

THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

The House, to-morrow, will devote the day to general debate, as in Committee of the Whole.

STOKES.

Ex-Congressman Stokes, temporarily released from his engagement before the Criminal Court of this District, appeared, to-day, on the floor of the House, and visited several members at their desks and the Speaker in his seat.

PARDONED.

Captain Davenport, of Kentucky, the clerk in the Treasury who shot a colored Justice of the Peace some months ago, and was sent to the District Jail for it, was to-day pardoned by the President.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BONDS EXONERATED.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the House to-day in answer to its resolution that the National Banks of New York had taken no part in any plan to create a stringency in the money market.

AID FOR CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

The sum of $10,800, for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire, was received in this city yesterday from American citizens in Peru.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Post Office Committee has agreed to report a bill, after the holidays, for the abolition of the franking privilege.

SUMNER'S ONE-TERM BILL.

There is considerable curiosity concerning Mr. Sumner's announcement of his intention to introduce a one-term amendment to the constitution, as it is intimated that he will avail himself of this opportunity to make an open demonstration against the renomination of General Grant.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. Todd, Second District of Minnesota; Andreas Widman, of New York, in place of Franz Sigel, resigned.

MILITARY DETAIL.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert, of the Second Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the Kentucky University, Louisville.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISIONS.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day announced to the bar that opinions in the legal-tender cases will be read at an early day after the recess, and that the delivery of those opinions had been postponed at the request of the minority.

DISTILLERY SURVEYORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified Assessors of Internal Revenue in each district in the United States that the commissions of all Surveyors of Distilleries will be revoked, to take effect on the 1st of January. The Commissioner will designate Assistant Assessors to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the surveyors.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Horace Weeks, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Illinois; J. W. Odenal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; P. B. Dinnel, Indian Agent at Grand Ronde, Oregon. Postmasters—J. D. Hope, Elko, Nev.; D. K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.; W. S. Tabler, Martinsburg, W. Va.

BONDS TO BE CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury calls in the following 5-20 bonds, known as the second series, act of February 25, 1862, interest on which ceases on the 20th March next; Coupon, second series, $50, number 5,451 to number 5,870, both inclusive; $100, number 13,694 to number 15,034, both inclusive; $500, number 7,865 to number 16,170, both inclusive; $1,000, number 18,650 to number 21,443, both inclusive; total, $5,000,000. Registered, $50, number 898 to number 941, both inclusive; $100, number 5,080 to number 5,400, both inclusive; $500, number 2,449 to number 2,588, both inclusive; $1,000, number 11,009 to number 11,316, both inclusive; $5,000, number 3,862 to number 4,162, both inclusive; $10,000, number 9,580 to number 4,127, both inclusive; total, $15,000,000. Grand total, $20,000,000.

OUR GOVERNMENT IN THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that a copy of the statement of the case of the United States for the Geneva arbitrators was lost in November last, and there is suspicion that it fell into the hands of the English Government and was used by them to the disadvantage of our government. One statement is that the book was lost in the streets of Washington. The resolution of Mr. Eldridge as to missing copies of it promising to yield some interesting developments.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION DESIRED.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution directing the Investigating and Retrenchment Committee to report concerning the President's gifts, public contracts, the appointment of his relatives to office, and also as to his appointment of those who have made him presents; also concerning the San Domingo Treaty, and as to the President and the heads of Departments absenting themselves from Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the resolution a scandal, and wanted it printed, as he desired 10,000 copies as a campaign document.

Mr. MORTON desired to see the resolution printed.

The resolution was laid over.

THE GENEVA COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the appropriation of $250,000 for the expenses of the Geneva Commission, and one of $60,000 for the Mixed Commission expenses at Washington were passed.

PETITION.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from Kansas settlers, asking for a settlement as to the title of their lands.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, 15,000 copies of the report of the Civil Service Commission and the accompanying message were ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. FENTON, Appropriating $250,000 to provide a building for the use of the Post Office, Custom House, United States Courts, and Internal Revenue at Albany.

By Mr. BLAIR, To grant Missouri all the remaining public lands in said State for the benefit of her school fund; also to authorize the Court of Claims to try the suit of Carondelet *vs.* the United States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Retrenchment to sit in the city of New York, and authorizing its chairman to administer oaths and take testimony. It was adopted.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM also offered a resolution for the payment out of the contingent fund of the Senate of $5,000, or so much of it as is necessary, to defray expenses of the committee. Adopted.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution asking for information as to the United States naval vessels in the waters of San Domingo, and it was passed.

CUSTOM SERVICE.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to reorganize the custom service, and regulate the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures. It proposes in lieu of the moieties, fees, and perquisites of all kinds now paid to officers in the customs service fixed salaries as follows: At New York—Collector of Customs, $15,000 per annum; Surveyor, $10,000; Naval Officer, $10,000; Assistant Collector, $8,000; Deputy Collectors, Deputy Surveyor, and Assistant Naval Officer $5,000 each. Salaries of Auditor and Cash Clerk are abolished. Appraiser, Superintendent, weigher, and gauger, the Assistant Superintendents, $2,500 each. Collector, $10,000; Assistant Appraiser, $3,000; Examiner, $3,000.

The salaries of Collectors at other points are fixed as follows: Boston and San Francisco, $8,000; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $8,000; St. Louis, and Cincinnati, $6,000. The salaries of other officers at the above named posts are fixed in proportion. The salaries of the customs officers at other ports above enumerated, are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates commensurate with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon them respectively, but in no case higher than now received by them from legal salaries and all other sources. The bill also provides that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures received for violations of customs laws shall be paid into the Treasury, and no portion thereof shall be paid to any officer of the United States, except in cases where he actually detects and makes a seizure, in which cases he will be entitled to one-fourth the net proceeds. Any person not employed by the government is, under the same circumstances, entitled to the same share, namely, one-fourth.

Another section provides that all bonded warehouses and general order stores shall be located as near as possible to points where foreign vessels unload, and no customs officer shall be pecuniarily interested in such business. It also provides that the public cartage of merchandise shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The act is to take effect July 1, 1872.

HOUSE AMNESTY BILL.

The Senate then took up the House General Amnesty bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was favored by all prominent Republicans at the South, and that its passage would gain the Republican party more friends there than other measure that could possibly pass.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM read an elaborate speech on the subject. He expressed the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others ought to have been executed immediately after the end of the war; but the government had relieved so many individuals from political disabilities that there was some apparent reason for charging it with injustice if it refused to relieve others no more guilty than those relieved. He hoped no other amnesty bills would be introduced.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that the act shall not be construed to date back so as to validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, which person then was at the time of such election or appointment ineligible to the position.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is right.

Mr. STEWART wished to have the bill passed substantially as it had come from the House, without adding farther exceptions, although he had no objection to Mr. Morton's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he believed in being just before we are generous to the rebels of the South. He thought it was a good opportunity to do justice to the colored race, and therefore he offered as an amendment the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. HILL (Georgia) expressed the hope that the measure would not be overlaid with amendments, but would be pressed as it came from the House. The people of Georgia were rejoicing to-day over the admission of their Senator yesterday, and the passage of this bill would add to their rejoicing. As to the amendment of Mr. Sumner, he hoped it would not be pressed, because it would eventually give rise to debate, and it had better stand alone and be passed or rejected on its own merits. He (Mr. Hill) believed the measure to be impracticable, as he would endeavor to show at the proper time.

Mr. SUMNER and Mr. HILL then discussed at great length the question of equal rights for colored persons in hotels and public schools and conveyances.

Mr. MORTON modified his amendment so as to apply only to members of Congress and United States officers.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to go into executive session. Lost.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to Messrs. Morton and Sumner not to press their amendments. If anything practical was to be done this year in the way of removing disabilities, it could be done only by passing this bill as it came from the House, and he urged the Senate not to adjourn until the bill should have been passed.

Mr. ALCORN said that if the bill was to be amended as proposed, his interest in it was, to a great extent, gone.

After further discussion by Messrs. SCOTT, MORTON, WILSON, and THURMAN, it was agreed that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the select Committee on Civil Service were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Postmasters by the people.

POST-ROUTE BILL PASSED.

The Post-Route bill was passed.

SWORN IN.

Mr. GALLEGAS, Delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion, Roberts' resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, declaring the regret of the House at the recent murder of the Havana students.

THE LABOR BILL.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Hoar's Labor bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL argued in favor of referring the subject to a select committee of the two houses. If the President appointed the Commissioners, they would be selected from friends of the administration. Perchance Mr. Perry might be at the head of the commission and Tom Murphy at the tail, and sandwiched between them would be, perhaps, some men from Yale and Harvard, to go abroad for the benefit of the service, and to report, as in the San Domingo matter, the character of vermin, bugs, and lizards. On the other hand, a committee appointed by the Speaker would be selected with impartiality, and would be composed of representatives of both capital and labor, and of the Democratic party as well as Republican party. Unless Congress should take prompt action to relieve the laboring classes from the oppressive system of taxation, a storm with disastrous consequences would be the result. The Republican party was not the friend of the laboring men. Congress discriminated against labor and in favor of capital. Commenting on the repeal of the income tax, he said the rich man would thus be relieved of the proper burden of taxation and the deficit made up by the mass of consumers.

Mr. DAWES asked if the Democrats were prepared to vote on retaining the income tax.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he was not here as the representative of any party. He said he would like to know if all the Republicans were prepared to vote to repeal the income tax.

Mr. DAWES asked why he imputed to the Republican party the desire to repeal this tax.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the President had not only in his annual message, but had actually brought individual members of Congress to vote for it before the holidays. The gentlemen might as well set their sails to meet the coming storm. There had been a little procession in the streets of New York last Sunday. The men who took part in it meant business. They could not have their agents appear before Congress as capitalists had, but they were coming. The conflict in 1872, between labor and capital, would be one of the most remarkable events in the history of the country. The clans were gathering. They would come from the mountain-top, from the valley, from the plains, from the far off frontier, from the sea, from the river, and from the lakes, in one common union, against the wrongs inflicted upon them, and the motto upon their banners would be, "Equality man before the law."

Mr. BRIGGS said the Democratic party was the natural protector of the laboring classes. The Republican party had extracted more money from the workingmen the past ten years than the Democrats had in forty-one years. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Hoar] could not talk any more about negro, and now he wanted to get up a little sympathy from the laboring men; but they understood this. There was not an intelligent man in the House who believed that a man could obtain a livelihood for his wife and children by working only eight hours a day. What right had a State to come and say that a man should not work ten hours or twelve hours or fourteen hours a day if he saw proper to do so. If the gentleman wanted to regulate the relations of labor and capital he should go to his own State and set an example there, instead of exciting the whole laboring classes by the introduction of such a measure as this.

Mr. BINGHAM advocated the proposed investigation, which he believed should be made by the Committee on Education and Labor. An investigation would tend to allay wrong impressions of foreign workingmen coming to this country. He had no fear of the result. He was perfectly willing that an investigation should be made. He wished the whole record of American labor could be made as clear as sunlight to the oppressed men of other countries. They would then understand that it is the pride and boast of America, that here, for the first time, and by the direct intervention of law, had been secured a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He cared nothing as to what might be advocated by Internationals or Commune. The people of the country knew their rights, and knowing, dare maintain. Let the inquiry be made, and the fact would be made to appear that within the limits of Ohio, for example, where there were no more than 39,000 square miles of territory and 2,600,000 people, there were more freeholders, more men who had a permanent stake in the soil, than there were in Great Britain, with her 100,000 square miles of territory and her 27,000,000 of people.

Mr. STEVENSON sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from William Laffin, President of the Iron Moulders' International Union of Cincinnati, stating that the eyes of all laboring classes were on the fate of Mr. Hoar's bill.

Mr. HOAR closed the debate. He characterized Mr. Campbell's amendment to refer to a select committee as an attack upon the President.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied any such motive.

Mr. HOAR said that two things were to be accomplished by the investigation: First, a thorough and fair ascertainment of facts, and, second, the satisfaction of the country with the result. Both of these were impossible under the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio. The President was a man of courage, but there was one thing which he dared not do, and that was to devote this commission to political or partisan purposes. The President was to exercise the authority conferred upon him in the eyes of his anxious, expecting, aroused sentiment of the laboring classes.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked Mr. Hoar if he thought the President would appoint a Democrat on the commission.

Mr. HOAR thought the President would if he could find a Democrat thoroughly capable and interested in the investigation. In reply to the remark by Mr. Biggs in relation to the miserable condition of the factory boys and girls of Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar said that, if a single boy or girl of 11 years of age, instead of being in a common school or in the bosom of the family, was working in a factory until nature failed and water had to be thrown in its face, the cost of the commission would not be thrown away if that one thing alone was disclosed and held up in the face of day and remedied. He would ask the gentleman from Delaware if the Massachusetts law which forbade the employment of children in factories unless they had an opportunity to attend school, was not better than not having any common school, and sending ignorant boys and girls to the pillory or whipping-post?

Mr. BIGGS said it was right and proper for Massachusetts to establish her Labor Bureau, but she should not come to Congress for that purpose. As to the whipping-post in Delaware, that was an institution which people of that State were proud of. It had only been established for felons and scoundrels, and thieves and robbers, and it was to be said, to the great glory of the State, that no man had ever been brought back a second time after being properly whaled. [General laughter.]

Mr. HOAR inquired whether no woman were whipped there a second time.

Mr. BRIGGS was unable to say, but there had been quite an emigration from Delaware to Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR said if the gentleman, or anyone else, thought the system of Delaware better than Massachusetts, they were welcome to do so. Who would dare to say that he would refuse the investigation demanded by all of the organizations of labor, and refuse to have it made by the ablest and most impartial and most honest persons. On these two propositions he would rest the bill and call for a vote on it.

A vote was first taken on Mr. Burchard's amendment directing the investigation to be made by the Bureau of Statistics. It was negatived.

A vote was taken on Mr. Campbell's proposition for the appointment of a joint committee. It was negatived.

A vote was next taken on Mr. Killinger's amendment requiring one of the Commissioners to be practically identified with the laboring interest of the country, and limiting the term of the commission to one year, and it was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend Mr. Killinger's amendment by requiring three Commissioners to be practically identified with the interests of laborers.

Mr. HOAR said he would accept that.

Mr. GARFIELD objected on the ground that the Commissioners would be on one side of the question, but he subsequently withdrew his objection.

Mr. HOAR then objected, but he too withdrew his objection.

Then Mr. KILLINGER objected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then limited his proposition to two members of the commission.

Mr. PIERCE objected.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Pierce's amendment, requiring the Commissioners to be selected solely with reference to their character and capacity, and it was agreed to.

The last amendment was that offered by Mr. Cox, requiring that the selection to be made irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and it was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas, 134; nays, 36.

Those voting in the negative were:

Adams,	Crossland,	Price,
Barber,	Davis,	Read,
Bird,	Dubose,	Rice, (Ill.)
Braxton,	Eldridge,	Rice, (Ky.)
Bright,	Handley,	Ritchie,
Burchard,	Harris, (Va.)	Sessions,
Caldwell,	Kerr,	Slater,
Campbell,	Lewis,	Slade,
Clarke,	McCormick,	Terry,
Comingo,	McIntyre,	Whitehorne,
Conner,	Palmer,	Winchester,
Critcher,	Peck,	Young.—36.

The bill as passed, reads as follows:

A BILL to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of three persons, of whom one shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, and who shall be elected from civil life solely with reference to their character and capacity for a honest and impartial investigation, who shall hold office for the period of one year from the date of their appointment, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished; who shall investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are effected by the existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency; *provided*, that said Commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and from civil life.

SEC. 21. That said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $4,000 each; shall be authorized to employ a clerk, and shall report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The announcement from Washington that the Treasury Department will redeem at par in gold $20,000,000 more of the five-twenties of 1862, on and after March 20, was the subject of much speculation in commercial circles as to the probable influence on business. If the disbursement of the gold coin reserve in the Treasury has the effect eventually of bringing gold to par with greenbacks without any contraction of our paper currency, then our lawful money will be increased by about $150,000,000 in gold coin and about $25,000,000 in silver, making an expansion in the currency of about $175,000,000. It is believed by many that the power and influence of the government will be used until the Presidential election, to make the money markets as easy and financial affairs generally as pleasant as possible.

MONEY.

The stringency in the money market continues. There was an active demand to-day, which continued until near the close of bank hours, when rates became easier. Borrowers on government bonds were supplied at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and for turning stocks 1-16 per cent was paid on those ranging about par, and 1-32, beside legal interest, for the low-priced stocks, except Pacific Mail, for which there is a good borrowing demand, and 1-32 was bid for turning it. Toward the close of bank hours the supply was abundant at 7 per cent currency, but this took place after all borrowers had made their arrangements. Prime business notes are discounted at 10 to 12 per cent. The outflow of money to the South and West continues, and the insurance money going to Chicago helps to make the market tight here. The market is pretty well supplied now with large silver halves and quarters, and orders came in during the day for considerable sums to be sent to various parts of the country.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, with a steady demand for investors and those who buy them at this season for the purpose of avoiding taxation. Considerable orders are in this market for Boston.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacifics closed at 102 1-2 to 103; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds at 90 5-8 to 90 3-4; land grants, 77 3-4 to 78 1-2; incomes, 81 to 83 1-2; and stock, 27 1-2 to 27 5-8.

GOLD

touched 108 3-4. The market was very dull. The price opened at 109, declined to 108 3-4, closed, at 3 p. m., at 108 7-8. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32@3-64, 12, 7, 6, and 5 per cent to flat after the board adjourned. The quotations were 108 3-4 to 108 7-8 at the close.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet and steady. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 109 1-8 to 109 3-4. A rumor was current this afternoon that the leading prime drawers of sterling had lent their bills for £1,000,000 on stock collateral. The rumor is without foundation, and probably grew out of a loan of this amount yesterday by a second-class house to the amount of £50,000. It had the effect for a short time of making business lively on the Stock Exchange.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, but with a limited business, except in Pacific Mail, in which the purchases were made on the security of puts, the price advancing from 51 3-4 to 53 3-8. Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern common, Union Pacific, and Western Union were the stocks chiefly dealt in.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the flour market this was one of the dullest days of the season. The intense cold, the snow, the near approach of the holidays, and dull accounts from abroad, all conspired to keep things quiet. Bids were generally at reduced prices, which holders were unwilling to accept. The wheat market was inactive. Winter was lower, with a limited milling demand. Corn was freely offered, and was lower. The demand was for export, but light for the cash.

[To the Associated Press.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—It is alleged that Bank Examiner Callender was employed by the Portage Canal Company to negotiate loans; that he borrowed upon collaterals from banks and bankers $200,000, and was given 50,000 shares in the concern for his services. To redeem his engagements he is said to have borrowed $76,000 from the Ocean Bank, agreeing to deposit as collateral, the securities he was about to take up from other banks. Thus the Portage Company is saved from collapse. The collateral deposited with the Ocean Bank consists of $105,000, nominally in bonds of the Portage Company. That with other banks was the same, and $60,000 nominally of the Chicago & Southern Illinois Railroad bonds, and notes of A. Wild, Wm. L. Avery, P. J. Avery, and J. E. Conant amounting to $100,000. The two Averys are President and counsel of the Portage Company, and, with Governor Bullock, are said to have been the company in the firm of J. E. Conant & Co., Wall street. Wild is the same against whom a petition in bankruptcy was recently filed.

Mayor Hall emphatically denies his intention of resigning.

District Attorney Garvin states that, to his knowledge, the name of John C. Helvar has not even been before the grand jury, and he is not aware of any indictment against Helvar.

The Supreme Court has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Mrs. Burns, the abortionist. The application is based on the alleged illegality of the indictment.

—The Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad, which was completed about one week ago, will be opened to the public December 25. It is now being ballasted and put in first-class condition.

Twelve new cases of small-pox to-day.

Richard C. Underhill, the well-known lawyer, died in Brooklyn, to-day.

Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' National Convention met here to-day. Henry S. Randall was elected President. Some of the addresses were strongly in favor of the present tariff on wool and woollens, and opposed to free trade. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That we witness with special gratification the fact that each succeeding year vindicates more fully the necessity and wisdom of the present tariff which has wrought so great benefit especially in the West, by bringing manufacturers and farmers into closer connection, thereby enhancing the purchasing power of wool, while cheapening and improving fabrics of the most utility to the masses.

Adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Mayor's Bill Passed in the House without the Emergency Clause.

Bill for the Corporation of Cities, Etc., Passed in the Senate.

Chicago Aldermen to be Elected on the Minority Plan.

Resolution Favoring a Niagara Ship Canal Adopted in the Senate.

Chicago Contractors Clamoring for Relief.

Congressional Apportionment—The Temperance Question.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 20.—The House continued on bills on a third reading, and first of all voted down a bill for a new levy and assessment of taxes in Cook County, a bill which had so many faults in it that it is a wonder that anyone who ever read it, and the constitution at the same time, could vote for it. It was recommitted, but the alterations which will make its presentable will so change the bill that no one will know it. The Senate bill, on the same subject, was also referred. No action was therefore to be taken on the matter until January.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was next taken up, and was not passed, for reasons which have been stated often enough. Then it was passed with the emergency clause out of it, and goes into effect July 1, if it passes the Senate.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The bill for transferring the children from the Chicago Reform School to Pontiac was just barely passed, after an equal amount of batting and pleading, which is necessary in order to induce people to vote for bills of which they do not quite see the propriety.

CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Burley offered a bill to meet the trouble in Chicago, which has arisen from there being no money from special assessments to pay contractors for work done, who, as a consequence, have proceeded to sue the city. The bill is pressed by the contractors, who are not quite certain they will get any thing out of Chicago as things are at present, and are willing to take interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness, the payment of which is to be anticipated out of taxes the following year. If this bill were passed it would lead to the issue of certificates to the amount of $800,000, and create a remarkable strong interest as powerful as any party organization in Chicago. It would be apt to depreciate if not to ruin the credit of the city. There are no chances for the passage of this bill anyway. There is great doubt as to this anticipation of taxes, especially on so large a scale.

TAX COLLECTION.

The bill for the sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, and which is desired by many members from the smaller cities where the collection of taxes has been interfered with, was taken up, but there were several amendments necessary to fit it to Chicago uses, and members were not familiar with the bill, and after much noise and confusion they got it out of Committee of the Whole and dropped the measure, leaving only one day in which it can be passed before the holidays.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills fixing the pay of Lieutenant Governor and prohibiting stock animals from running at large after October were also passed.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed by unanimous vote Dore's resolutions in regard to the construction of a Niagara ship canal; listened to the usual opposition to the Dissecting bill, and in the afternoon listened to the reading of the Incorporation bill for cities, and then passed it. It gives the minority plan in the election of Chicago Aldermen.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

At the meeting of the Congressional Apportionment Committee, held yesterday evening, the following plan was submitted and accepted to satisfy the Republicans, to whom it appears to give fifteen out of the nineteen members. No action will be taken on this, however, till January. It is as follows:

First District—Randolph, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski, Alexander, Massac, and Pope.

Second District—Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Edwards, Wabash, Wayne, Jefferson, and Richland.

Third District—Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Marion, and Clay.

Fourth District—Macoupin, Montgomery, Fayette, Bond, and Madison.

Fifth District—Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Clark, Cumberland, Coles, and Shelby.

Sixth District—Sangamon, Christian, Menard, Cass, Morgan, and Scott.

Seventh District—Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Brown, and Adams.

Eighth District—Macon, Moultrie, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Vermillion.

Ninth District—Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Tazewell, and Mason.

Tenth District—Woodford, Marshall, Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois, and Ford.

Eleventh District—Lasalle, Kendall, Grundy, and Will.

Twelfth District—Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, and Rock Island.

Thirteenth District—Knox, Stark, Peoria, and Fulton.

Fourteenth District—Schuyler, McDonough, Henderson, Warren, Mercer, and Hancock.

Fifteenth District—Lee, Ogle, Carroll, Stephenson, and Jo Daviess.

Sixteenth District—Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, DeKalb, and Kane.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Districts—Cook, Lake, and DuPage.

The division of the last three has not yet been made.

BRIDGE BILL.

There have been, undoubtedly, a number of special general bills introduced for the benefit of Chicago, but they are not confined to the northern end of the State, as the feeling shows. It is a Senate "Bill for an act in relation to Bridges Across Rivers on the Borders of the State."

SECTION 2. Such bridge companies, organized under an authorized capital, of which a specific amount has been required to be expended within a prescribed time, and such amount shall have been expended, either in construction or in the purchase of real estate necessary for the foundations and buildings, and such bridge companies find an extension of time beyond their charter termination necessary to complete their work, such company shall have additional time, not exceeding two years, for the completion of the same, beyond the time authorized by their respective charters.

Stripped of its "glittering generalities," this would read: "An act to amend the charter of the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company."

SECTION 2. This company, organized under a capital of $1,000,000, of which $50,000 has been required to be expended in 1867, and such amount has been expended, either in construction or in the purchase of real estate necessary for the foundations and buildings, and such company has found an extension of time beyond its charter limitations necessary to complete its work, such company shall have an additional time, not exceeding two years for the completion of the same, beyond the time authorized by its charter.

The borders of the State may be searched from Dunleith to Cairo, and Cairo to Shawneetown, without finding anything else to which this general law can apply. The time fixed for the completion of the bridge is February, 1872, and if it is not completed by that time, then the charter is forfeited. But since this general law will not go into effect until July, 1872, it will at that time find nothing on which to operate, and nothing on which to attach itself. It cannot revive a charter, or resurrect the dead. So what use is it?

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 20.

The Senate assembled at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Anderson, Bangs, Crawford, Fuller, Jewett, Vaughan.

THE DISSECTING BILL.

The special order being Senate bill 67, to promote the science of medicine and surgery, (the Dissecting bill) was taken up. Remarks in opposition to the bill were made by Messrs. VORIS, DORE, BOYD, KERR, LANGLEY, and HARLAN.

Mr. PIERCE defended the bill.

After considerable filibustering, the bill was recommitted to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Pierce, Little, Daggett, Bowman, and Harlan.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The special order, being the Senate bill 298, to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 4—Messrs. Bush, Richardson, Underwood, and Washburn voting no.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 31, to amend Chapter 20 Revised Statutes, entitled "Chattel Mortgages," with sundry amendments—which were concurred in.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. DORE offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The property of the State of Illinois is to be measured by the value of its products at the seaboard; and

WHEREAS, If the cost of transport of the cereals to tide water should be reduced ten cents per bushel, our products would command the markets of all Western Europe; and

WHEREAS, A movement has been recently inaugurated by the National Board of Trade at St. Louis, seconded by a Commercial Convention at Detroit, with a view of urging upon Congress the necessity of the construction of a ship-canal at Niagara, N. Y., connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring therein, that in the judgment of the General Assembly, the question of cheap transportation is the question of the first importance to all our producers.

Resolved, That our members of Congress are hereby earnestly requested to favor such appropriations for the construction of said canal as shall secure its immediate commencement and early completion. Adopted.

JUDICIAL.

The House resolution relating to a term of the United States Circuit Court at Cairo was concurred in.

ATTACHMENTS.

House bill No. 150, in regard to attachments in Courts of Record, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

In the afternoon, Senate bill No. 347, fixing the pay of members of the next General Assembly, was taken up, the question recurring upon an amendment of Mr. Whiting, to deprive members of pay for days absent. Remarks were made by Messrs. MARSH, EDSALL and CARTER. The amendment was defeated—yeas 3, nays 35—Messrs. Flagg, Strevell and Whiting voting yes.

INCORPORATION BILL PASSED.

The special order being Senate bill No. 178, to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, was taken up and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT.

The House bill to make a new levy and assessment in Cook County was read the third time.

Mr. MERRITT moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. HAINES said the Committee on Counties had offered an amendment to restore the old assessment, doubting the power to make a new one, but that amendment was voted down. He wanted the bill submitted to the House as it was, on the mere question of its constitutionality, without referring it again.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Revenue was lost.

The bill was not passed—yeas, 69; nays, 52.

Mr. FREW moved to reconsider, in order to have the bill recommitted and amended.

The Chair held that the bill was reconsidered under the rule.

Colonel MORRISON appealed.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained—yeas, 61; nays, 56.

Mr. Frew's motion was agreed to, and the bill was sent to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

A motion of Mr. Phelps, that the Senate bill on the same subject be sent to the same committee, was objected to.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The House bill extending the powers of Mayors, was read the third time.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the bill.

Mr. HERDMAN opposed it.

The bill was not passed—yeas, 113; nays, 28, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Gass,	Phelps,
Austin,	Gillham,	Phillips,
Barnes,	Galloway,	Pixley,
Berry,	Goodell,	Powell,
Binnden,	Hall,	Pritchard,
Brayton,	Hawes,	Price,
Brooks,	Hay,	Reinhardt,
Brown (Bond),	Headfeld,	Reise, (Logan),
Brown (Massac),	Hinchcliffe,	Remsburg,
Burley,	Humphrey,	Rice (Sangamon),
Campbell,	Hunter,	Roof,
Carle,	Johnston,	Ross,
Carpenter,	Jones (Crawford),	Rowley,
Carey,	Jones (Marshall),	Ryan,
Cavan,	Kelly,	Shaw,
Clark (Kane),	Kerrick,	Seane,
Clark (LaSalle),	King (Cook),	Sheldon (Ch'mpn)
Cloud (Macoupin),	King (Jersey),	Shelton (Warren),
Clow,	Kœrner,	Sherrill,
Cofer,	Langston,	Springer,
Collins,	Latimer,	Strong,
Crouch,	Lee,	Sullivan,
Cummings,	Lemma,	Taylor,
Curtis,	Massenberg,	Townsend,
Daniels,	Mason,	Trimble,
Davis,	Mayo,	Turner,
Derrickson,	McConnell,	Vennum,
Dixon,	McEwen,	Vocke,
Dodge,	McMasters,	Waite,
Easley,	McMillan,	Waters,
Easter,	Meeker,	Watkins,
Egan,	Miller (Kane),	Webb,
Fieharty,	Miller (St. Clair),	Whitney,
Foss,	Moffitt,	Williams,
Fouke,	Morgan,	Williamson,
Frew,	Mrorill,	Wight,
Fuller,	Morris,	Wright,
Funk,	Morrison (Cook),	Mr. Speaker.
Galbraith,	Oline,	

NAYS.

Allen,	Hundley,	Rails,
Armstrong,	Jeffries,	Reese,
Barrett,	Knoles,	Rice (Peoria),
Boyd,	Landrum,	Richardson,
Briscoe,	Manley,	Riggs,
Burnside,	McKilvain,	Rives,
Casey (Shelby),	McElwee,	Roberts,
Dwight,	Merritt,	Rodgers (Madison),
Edgcomb,	Miller (Madison),	Rodgers (Piatt),
Elmer,	Morse,	Roessler,
Elder,	Musseltter,	Sage,
Gallagher,	Neece,	Stewart,
Herdman,		

A motion was made to postpone the bill till the afternoon, but it was lost, and the bill passed with the emergency clause stricken out, the vote being—yeas, 99; nays, 32.

MILEAGE.

The Senate resolution for pay to new members of a mileage of 5 cents was taken up and concurred in.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The bill to authorize the transfer of the boys from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School was passed—yeas, 118; nays, 20.

TAX BILL.

In the afternoon, the bill to restore uniformity of taxation in all cities, counties, and towns in the State was taken up, and the Senate amendment concurred in. This bill has special reference to Adams County.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. VOCKE offered two bills relative to incorporations for providing members with homesteads.

Mr. BURLEY offered a bill to enable municipal corporations to give notes or obligations bearing interest, for work done or materials furnished in cases, where special assessments have been or may be levied to pay for said work or materials, and defeated by reasons not chargeable to the fault of contractors doing the work or furnishing the materials.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to take up the bill for the collection of taxes in cities, and sale for non-payment thereof.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered bills relative to restoring burnt records.

Mr. DANIELS presented, from the Mining Committee, a substitute for all bills on the subject.

The Judiciary Committee made several reports.

TAX COLLECTION.

Mr. ROBERTS' motion to go into Committee of the Whole was taken up.

Mr. ROOT wanted another bill, which the committee was half way through with, acted on.

Mr. ROBERTS wanted to know if it was the intention of Cook County to run the Legislature, if so it must look out for itself.

Mr. MORRISON asked if he held twenty-two members responsible for what one did.

Mr. ROBERTS did not hold them or the citizens of Cook County responsible.

Mr. WAITE favored taking up the bill.

Mr. ROOT said he had asked no special orders for Cook County, or anything else this session.

Mr. BURLEY favored the motion, and vindicated Cook County from lack of courtesy.

The motion was carried—yeas, 85; nays, 47.

The four sections of the bill were adopted, when the committee arose.

A motion to make the bill the special order for to-morrow morning was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill to prevent animals running at large was passed—yeas, 103; nays, 31.

Senate bill to regulate reprieves, and the manner of applying for pardon was passed—yeas, 120; nays, 15.

The bill to repeal the act relative to levying the Wabash was passed—yeas, 116; nays, 6.

The bill relative to certain school districts in the town of Bloom, in Cook County, and the school fund, was passed—yeas, 107; nays, 15.

Senate bill to prevent stock animals running at large was read a third time. A motion to recommit was lost, and the bill passed—yeas, 101; nays, 40.

Senate bill to fix the pay of Lieutenant Governor was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 10.

Senate bill to authorize the copying of the original field notes of the United States land surveys in Illinois was passed—yeas, 104.

Adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Issue of State Bonds Provided for by the Chicago Relief Act—Severe Drought in Central Illinois—Fatal Stabbing Affray.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—The Governor, Auditor, and State Treasurer signed, and the Great Seal of State was to-day attached to $251,000 Illinois 6 per cent stock, State revenue deficit bonds, bearing date January 1, 1872, which were issued under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Illinois, entitled "An act to relieve the lien of the city of Chicago upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal Revenues," etc., etc., approved October 10, 1871. These bonds are due and payable three years from date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at New York. The principal is paid also in New York, at the pleasure of the State, any time before January 1, 1875. The State Treasurer will deliver said bonds at par value to the Comptroller of the city of Chicago as part payment of the lien referred to in the act aforesaid. The total amount of the lien is $2,955,340, which by the provisions of the law is appropriated out of the State Treasury, and the balance of said appropriation, after deducting $250,000, the amount of the bonds, will be used as fast as necessary in payment of reconstructing the bridges and public buildings, and structures destroyed by the fire, upon the original sites, and the remainder thereof to be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of Chicago, and the maintainence of the Police and Fire Departments of said city.

For two days the weather has been intensely cold.

The drought, which is unprecedented, is still, by its continuance, of the most serious inconvenience, not only to farmers and stock-raisers, but to all classes of citizens.

Last night two barns in the east part of the city were discovered to be on fire, and not a bucketful of water could be found to quench the flames, all the wells and cisterns in the neighborhood being dry, and the fire too far from a water-main to allow our steamers to be of any use, and the result was the entire destruction of the barns, together with a large amount of hay and a cow.

A terrible affray is reported as having occurred, last Sunday, at Wheeler's school-house, near Decatur, in which Benjamin Musselman was fatally stabbed by a young desperado by the name of Forrest. It seems that the parties had a few words before the services began. As soon as the parties got out of doors a young man named Watson, a comrade of Forrest, who lived with his father on Forrest's mother's farm, handed him a dirk knife, when he struck at Musselman with the knife. The latter threw up his arm and received a severe cut on his right wrist, when the knife glanced off and struck him in the temple. Forrest followed the blow up in rapid succession until he had dealt Musselman two stabs in the side, when the latter sunk down against the house, supporting his head with one hand, and remarked: "They have dealt foully with me. They have killed me," and died a few minutes afterward. Walton and Forrest were arrested on Monday, and will be tried at once.

Reports of the Officers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal—Condition of the Institution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., Dec. 20.—The report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which has just gone to the Governor for approval, is a document reflecting great credit upon the Trustees of that institution for retrenchment in expenses and improvement in the system of account and government which its statistics indicate, as well as upon Mrs. V. C. Ohr, the Superintendent, and Miss M. E. Hughes, her assistant, for their wonderful success in caring for the 300 orphans placed in their care. From the report of the Treasurer, Dr. John Sweeney, to whom much of the retrenchment and reform is due, it appears that the expenses for the past year for the support and education of each orphan averages less than $175, showing a marked reduction in the expenses as compared with former years. A new building has been completed to meet the wants of the 250 orphans whose application for admittance are now on file. During the past year not a single death has occurred within the walls of the Home.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—On opening the court this morning, Dr. Donaldson, who testified yesterday as medical expert, resumed the stand, and was cross-examined. He testified as to the effect of poison on the human system.

Dr. J. Harry Thompson, of Washington, was sworn as medical expert. Had been a physician twenty-seven years. A hypothetic case in all respects similar to that of General Ketchum was submitted to witness for his opinion whether death resulted from a natural cause, and witness said his decided opinion was that it did not result from a natural cause. The symptoms, as read, correspond with those he would expect to follow repeated doses of tartar emetic. In the opinion of witness, laudanum given with tartar emetic would reduce the vomiting and purging.

Dr. Williams, recalled, stated that by direction of the State officers, that he, in company with Drs. Mills and Chew, went to Washington on Saturday last and exhumed the body of Ketchum, brought away with them the liver, kidneys, and portions of the intestines, and delivered them to Mr. Tory, chemist, for analysis. In answer to a question witness stated that he had a conversation with Mrs. Wharton on the evening of the 4th of July. On that day he had ascertained from analysis that poison had been discovered in the stomach of General Ketchum, and in the punch. He wrote a note to Mrs. Wharton, requesting her to come to his house. Witness requested Dr. McSherry, her physician, to meet her there. Both came. Witness then told Mrs. Wharton he had that day ascertained beyond doubt that Ketchum had died from poison, and that the poison had been administered to Van Ness. Told her that he deemed it his duty to communicate the fact to her at the earliest possible moment, that she and her daughter might protect themselves against similar accident, for he suspected one of her servants as having administered the poison. Mrs. Wharton said witness must be mistaken as to the fact of the discovery of poison, for it was impossible that Ketchum could have died of poison. Witness replied that there could be no doubt. The only question involved in doubt was the individual who had administered the poison. That would be a subject for future investigation. Mrs. Wharton replied that she was satisfied that her servant had nothing to do with it. After further conversation Mrs. Wharton and Dr. McSherry rose to leave. As they were going out Mrs. Wharton remarked to witness that she had one thing to say, and that was: If any poison had been in the stomach of General Ketchum it was the result of his own hands. That remark she restated three times in very close succession.

Dr. Williams' testimony here ended.

WISCONSIN.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State—Cold Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Secretary of State is just printed. The receipts of the general fund for the fiscal year are $1,029,577—the disbursements, $965,377; of which $336,591 was for State charitable and penal institutions, and $146,889 interest on the State debt, which is $2,252,057. The expenditures for 1873 are estimated at $775,663, of which the next Legislature will have to provide, in addition to existing laws, for $256,000.

Last night was the severest of the season, the mercury standing at 15 below zero, and the wind blowing a gale. At noon to-day it was 6 below zero.

Sudden Illness of Jesse Grant.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—Jesse Grant, father of the President, was stricken with paralysis at 1 p. m. to-day, at the Covington Post Office. He fell to the floor and remained insensible for an hour, after which he was removed to his residence. He was better this evening, having so far recovered as to sit up and talk some with his friends. His health had been of late as good, apparently, as usual. He is 16 years old.

—The Board of Arbitration of the Lehigh (Pa.) region have unanimously agreed to continue the rate of miners wages as paid in the year 1871 for the year 1872.

JEWELLERS.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver Goods, Fans, Clocks and Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, and Table Ware.

WON'T RETURN,

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250 Casks Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Delicacies of all kinds just received, opened, and offered for sale by

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Pickles of all kinds, in pint and quart jars, at 35 and 65 cents.

Oriental Pickles,	Red Chilies,
Johnny Bull Sauce,	Green do,
Essence of Anchovy,	Pickled Mushrooms,
Essence of Shrimp,	Calves' Foot Jelly,
India Soy,	Orange do,
Mushroom Catsup,	Lemon do,
Walnut do,	Indian Mangoes,
Kato's Gensis Sauce,	Indian Chutney,
Prince of Wales Salad,	Grated Parmesan Cheese,
China Soy, in Elegant Vases,	
Royal Table Sauce, in Elegant Vases,	
Soho " " "	
John Bull " " "	
Athenæum " " "	
Cayenne Pepper, in elegant vases, large & small,	
Cayenne Pepper, 1 oz. Castors,	
Anchovy Paste,	Shrimp Paste,
Potted Salmon,	Patte a la Diable,
" Strasbourg Meats,	Potted Ham,
" Beef,	" Tongue,
" Ham & Chicken,	" Bloater,
Prunes in Noyan	Russian Caviar,
A la Mode Beef,	Salmon in Oil,
Kippered Salmon,	Spiced Beef,
Plumb Pudding in 1, 2, 3 and 4 pound tins,	
Calves' Head and Ham,	Spiced Bacon,
Game Pie,	Ham and Chicken Pie,
Veal and Ham Pie,	Pork Pie,
Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage,	
Truffled Sausage,	Bologna Sausage,
Oxford "	Cambridge "
Pork	Sausage,
Yarmouth Bloaters,	Kippered Herring,
Herrings a la Sardines,	India Currie.

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And we invite the inspection of them as well as of our large and well-selected stock of

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FINE

Gold Jewelry,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

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Opera, Matinee, Leontine, Vest Chains; Sets, Charms, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Collar Buttons, RINGS—Onyx, Amethyst, Topaz, Solid Plain, etc. We have a fine selection for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We are MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS, but for the approaching holidays will sell to the citizens any single article, and at prices that we know will be satisfactory.

AIKEN, LAMBERT & CO.,

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between Desplaines and Union, only one block from Madison or Randolph-st. cars.

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Arctic, Polar and Festive.

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$25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS,

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189 Wabash-av.,

Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,

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20 feet by 186 feet, to alley. Price, $30,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to DR. JUSTIN HAYES, 729 Calumet-av.

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Waverly Novels, 25 vols 8vo illustrated full calf, $150. Waverly Novels, 48 vols 12mo illustrated, half calf, $140. Thackeray's Works, illustrated 22 vols 8vo tree calf gilt edges, very elegant, $150; or in half calf extra, $125; or in cloth, $71.50. Glossary of Architecture, 3 vols 8vo tree calf, very scarce, $60. Lane's Arabian Nights, 8vo tree calf, $27.50. Wood's Natural History, 3 vols royal 8vo tree calf, $40. Irving's Works, 27 vols half calf, $108; or in cloth, $67.50. D'Israeli's Novels, 6 vols half calf, $20. Byron's Poetical Works, 6 vols 8vo calf gilt edges, splendid edition, $42. Strickland's Queens, 9 vols 8vo calf, extra best edition, $75; the same 6 vols calf, $32.50; or half calf, $18. Prescott's Works, 15 vols 8vo half calf, $78.75. Jameson's Art Works, 6 vols, various bindings, from $50 to $100. Macaulay's Works, 16 vols 8vo half calf, $64. Campbell's Chancellors, 8 vols 8vo tree calf, scarce, $100. Lockhart's Scott, 10 vols half morocco, $20. Lodge's Portraits, 8 vols half calf, $24. Boswell's Johnson, 10 vols half calf, $25. Evelyn's Diary, 4 vols hf cf, $12. Diary of Crabb Robinson, 3 vols 8vo hf cf, $15. Hone's Works, 4 vols 8vo hf cf, $25. Hope's Costumes, 2 vols 8vo tree calf, $26. Goethe's Works, 5 vols calf, $15; or in hf cf, $11.25. Schlegel's Works, 6 vols hf cf, $13.50. Trollope's Works, 15 vols hf cf, $45. Etc.

SUMPTUOUS ART FOLIOS.

Myrick's Ancient Armor, 3 vols. folio, half morocco. Gilroy's Caricatures, 2 vols. atlas folio, with text, $100. Wild's Cathedrals, 2 portfolios, $75. Baronial Halls of England, 2 vols., folio, full red morocco, extra, large paper, $140. Flaxman's Classical Compositions, full morocco, elegant, $50. Sculpture Gallery, full morocco, extra, $65. Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque, half morocco, $30. Cooper Vignettes, morocco, elegant, $50. Lavater's Physiognomy, 5 vols., tree calf (original edition), $200. Dore's Don Quixote, 2 vols., morocco extra (original Paris edition), $125. Turner Gallery, India Proofs, morocco, elegant, $225, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

COMIC WORKS.

Lover's Works, 20 vols., half calf, $50. Ingoldsby Legends, 2 vols., 8vo, illustrated, tree calf, $18. The same, illustrated, quarto, morocco, elegant, $20. Comic History of England and Rome, 2 vols., 8vo, half calf, $14; or on cloth, $10. Carleton's Traits of Irish Character, 2 vols., 8vo, half calf, $12. Rabelais' Works, 2 vols., half calf, $4.50. Brown, Jones, and Robinson's American Tour (new), $5. Foreign Tour, $5. West Point Scrap Book, $5. Don Quixote, Johannot's illustrations, 2 vols., royal, 8vo, calf, $25. Lamb's Works, 4 vols., 8vo, calf, $20, or half calf, $16, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

Nature Pictures, folio, $25. Coast of Norway, folio, $30. Bryant's Story of the Fountain, $5; or in Morocco antique, $9. Longfellow's Poems, new illustrated edition, 8vo, $12.50; or in half calf, $16; or in morrocco antique, $20. Penates, "a Classical holiday present," folio, $30. Outlines to Shakespeare, by Retzsch, $9. Knowles' Pulpit illustrated, $5. Red Line Bryant, $3.50; or in morocco, $7. Child Life, $3. Bret Harte's Poems, Red Line, $4.50. Poet and Painter (new edition), $12; or in morocco, extra, $20, &c., &c., &c.

JUVENILE BOOKS,

Bibles, Prayer Books,

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IN PROFUSION.

Any Books in the above List sent by mail or express on receipt of price.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

607 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

4th OF JULY

PRESENTS.

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JEWELRY, &c., &c.,

At private sale every day this week at Auction prices. We sell more Watches, and at lower prices than any house in Chicago. A full stock of Jewelry, Plated Ware, &c.

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HOLIDAYS.

For a Useful Present get the

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EXPRESS CO.

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Chicago, Dec. 20, 1871.

From and after this date our rates for carriage of small remittances of money, $5 to $50, will be from 15 to 25 cents. Proportionate reduction in small parcels and collection rates. O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

LADIES' GOLD PENS,

In gold mounted pearl holders. Just the thing for presents. At the Gold Pen Manufactory, 512 West Lake-st. WALTER TRELEAVEN.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Carpenters & Joiners Attention.

A joint meeting of the carpenters and joiners will be held this evening at 388 West Twelfth-st., Turn-Halle, 7 p. m., prompt. Order.

CH. KEITH, President.

A. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

FOREIGN

General Schenck's Case Discussed by the English Journals.

Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The course of the recovery of the Prince of Wales is quite satisfactory.

The steamer Danan has arrived out.

John C. Heenan, who is here, pronounces as untrue the charges published in New York, implicating him in the voucher robbery. He threatens the news company which cabled the reports to Europe with a libel suit.

Charles Francis Adams and Lord Tenterden have returned from Geneva.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Queen Victoria has received the congratulations of the President of the French Republic on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness.

The English journals, while expressing no opinion as to the merits of the case, regret the difficulty into which the American Minister Schenck has fallen, and cite precedents the cases of other Ambassadors, notably that of the Duke of Saldanha, who, while Minister of Portugal to a foreign power, was permitted to engage in private speculations.

London journals express admiration at the manner in which the American press have been supplied, from day to day and hour to hour, with the news of the illness of the Prince of Wales. They notice that the bulletins issued at Sandringham at 8 a. m. are published in the morning editions of American papers printed before daylight, and that the noon and six o'clock p. m. bulletins appear in the early editions of the evening papers. All concur in opinion that the rapidity with which these despatches are forwarded, their general accuracy, and the complete history they give of the Prince's illness, make altogether one of the marvels of journalism.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A deputation of French Protestants had an interview to-day with Thiers, who received them with affability, and promised that religious equality should be maintained.

The work of trying Communist prisoners is progressing as fast as possible, and additional courts are to be created the more rapidly to dispose of the remaining cases. Up to present day 14,[illegible] persons have been tried. Of these 2,022 have been convicted and sentenced, and 12,3[illegible] have been discharged.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The members of the Malcampo Ministry have tendered their resignations to the King. It was first reported that Senor Zorilla would undertake the formation of a new Ministry, but it is now known that the task has been entrusted to Senor Sagasta. The latter had not, up to noon to-day, succeeded in composing a Cabinet. He offered four portfolios to Zorilla and his supporters, but they were refused. The crisis continues.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec 19.—A number of distinguished Prussians, who have been visiting this city were to-day escorted to the railway station, upon the occasion of their return home, by the Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, and Princes of the Imperial house, all of whom, as a compliment to their guests, were dressed in the full Prussian uniform.

The Russian Academy of Sciences has elected General Von Moltke an honorary member.

Portugal.

LISBON, Dec. 19.—The press of this city show much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommend remedial measures.

UTAH.

The Mormons Stooping to Conquer—A Caution—Heavy Rain Storm at Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 20.—The Mormons being forced by the Administration at Washington to abandon polygamy, have concluded, as a *coup de grace*, to favor the admission of Utah into the Union. They are willing to throw polygamy overboard to keep Mormonism floating, and to continue to persecute the Gentiles. Cannon was sent to Washington for that purpose, and to obtain soundings.

A secret conclave of Mormon lights has been called to discuss the final measure of this all-important question. Let Congress beware ere it takes a step which may be an everlasting curse, instead of a blessing.

It has been raining heavily here for the past two days.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Board of Trade and City Council of La Crosse, Wis., have raised $200,000 as a bonus for the location of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad depot in that city.

—Robert M. Smyth, who has been on trial in the United States District Court in Baltimore, on a charge of embezzling funds of the United States, was yesterday acquitted.

—Bishop Enman C. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Concord, N. H., yesterday, 59 years of age.

—John Beacraft, a pioneer of South Bend, Ind., over forty years ago, and over 70 years of age, on going toward his home on Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, was overcome in the storm, and was found on Wednesday morning dead, covered [illegible]

—The report that a mob of negroes had taken John H. Saunders, Jasper Dugan and Curtis Garsas, from jail at Lake City, Chicot County, Arkansas, where they were confined for the murder of a negro lawyer named Wynne, and shot them to death, is confirmed. After killing the prisoners, the mob took possession of the town, which they still held at last accounts, and many citizens had fled for safety.

—The Toledo & Saginaw Railway was opened yesterday. The first train left Toledo at 8:30 yesterday morning. The occasion was celebrated by an excursion, participated in by the Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade, and business men generally.

—William H. Mead, for Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, brings suit for $10,000 against John Kilgour, a prominent capitalist of Cincinnati, which is supposed to be for a gambling debt of honor. The petition claims that the sum named was advanced at the special request of the defendant.

—The new Cabinet of Ontario consists, so far, of E. Blake, President of Council and Premier; A. McKenzie, Provincial Secretary; A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture, Immigration and Public Works; Adam Brooks, Attorney General.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Falling barometer and cloudy weather with rising temperature will probably prevail on Thursday over Dakota and Alabama, with rain or snow, northwesterly winds with falling temperature and clearing weather [illegible] from Florida to Virginia, [illegible] of greatest cold will extend over Pennsylvania and New England, with continued [illegible]westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Bids for the State Bonds.

The bids for the $350,000 State bonds which were to be issued by the city, were opened on yesterday in pursuance of the Mayor's advertisement. There were four tenders, as follows:

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company offered 1-10 of 1 per cent premium for $200,000, and par for the other $150,000. This would be in effect a bonus of $100 on the whole sum.

Henry Greenebaum bid 27-100 of 1 per cent premium on the whole sum, making $675 bonus.

The Commercial National Bank wanted $50,000 at 1-8 of 1 per cent premium; $50,000 at 1-16; $50,000 at 1-32; $50,000 at 1-64; and the last $50,000 at par. This slightly complicated bid would provide for a bonus of about $200.

The Commercial Loan Company bid 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on the whole $350,000, or a bonus of $350.

The bids having all been considered, the whole sum was awarded to Henry Greenebaum & Co.

The Good Samaritan Society.

The members of the Good Samaritan Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of cash donations from all parts of America, amounting to a total of $562.87, besides 39 boxes and barrels of clothing, 7 packages of fruits, wines, jellies, butter, etc.; 1 chest of tea; 1 crate of crockery, a quantity of lumber, a set of blank books for the use of the society, and a large number of parcels of clothing from Chicago ladies. Through the kindness of the gentlemen in charge of the Relief and Aid Society, many families visited by the ladies of the Good Samaritan Society have been furnished with stoves, household furniture, and fuel. The number of applications for aid made to the society is continually increasing, as many very worthy people, who have been striving to get along without help, now find themselves unable to do so. In order to meet the actual necessities of this class of people, all the supplies will be needed that Christian benevolence can furnish. It is therefore hoped that good and charitable people throughout the country will be unremitting in their efforts to send supplies to the society from time to time during the winter. All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Wm. B. Egan, No. 268 West Van Buren street.

Small-Pox.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, member of the Board of Health, and Chairman of the Committee on Sick and Hospitals of the Relief and Aid Society, has issued the following important card: "The small-pox is increasing in our city. It can be arrested by prompt vaccination. Each person who has not been vaccinated or revaccinated within the last six months should have the operation performed immediately. The Relief and Aid Society require all families aided by that society to be vaccinated. All other families should apply at once to their physicians."

With Whom?

Scene—the West Side Police Court. Prisoner in the dock was an aspirant for office at the hands of the Common Council. Didn't get office, but got drunk.

AMBERG (the Clerk—sternly). You are fined $20; make a deposit.

PRISONER (who knows how it is himself). Mit Buehler!

Miscellaneous.

Mr. A. M. Billings yesterday lost a large pasteboard envelope, containing checks, notes, etc. He will pay a reward of $100 for its return.

—A special meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held this evening at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

—A wooden building, attached to Nos. 149, 151 and 153 Fulton street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 yesterday morning. It is insured. Cause unknown.

—A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad ran into a wagon at the Archer avenue crossing on Tuesday evening, and the occupant of the vehicle, Theodore Strausbourg, of No. 486 Archer avenue, was very badly injured.

—For advising a friend not to bid on a brass watch in a "Peter Funk" auction store, on Canal street near Lake, a man was knocked down by one of the "cappers" of the establishment, who gave the name of J. D. Borton. A policeman was called in, who tried to take another "capper" into custody, but was interfered with, and prevented by William Edwards, who was also connected with the shop. Both were arraigned at the West Side Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Borton being fined $10, while Edwards' case was continued in bail of $500, on the charge of interfering with an officer.

THE INCENDIARY PLOT.

Intense Excitement Concerning the Supposed Discovery—The Character of the Explosive Material, and the Motive for Scattering it, to Receive Investigation.

An article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in relation to what is believed to have been an attempt to burn the South Side, created intense excitement among the people of this city. It was the chief topic of conversation on 'Change all day, and quite a number of merchants called at the office of the Board of Police to learn whether there was any grounds for the "sensational story," as they termed it. One gentleman, a prominent lumber dealer, said he had found two boxes of matches, with the "heads" burned off, near one of the board piles in his yard, and he had thought that the "Communists" were about. The finding of the explosive and highly-combustible material in the barn on Burnside street had increased his fears, and he had come to know whether it would not be better to arm men for the protection of property. He was informed that the finding of the combustible in a building was true, but that the motive of the man, or overgrown boy, who put it in the barn was not known. It was, however, supposed that he had stolen it from some store, and, after biting it, becoming satisfied that it was not what he thought it to be—canned fruit, possibly—had hidden it in the building to get rid of it.

What grounds the Commissioners base this supposition on it is impossible to say, as they can give none. It is usually the custom, when a store is broken into, to report the fact to the police authorities, giving a list of the articles stolen. No such robbery as this has ever been made known. The assertion of an afternoon paper that the owners would not make it known for fear of prosecution is absurd, as the explosive is not dangerous so long as it is covered with water. There is not a wholesale drug firm in Chicago that does not keep phosphorus on hand.

There was not a statement made in the account in question which cannot be verified by abundant and conclusive proof. Exception is taken to the motive of the incendiary person, but on no other grounds than those stated. It is as reasonable to infer that the motive was sinister, as that the fellow desired to secret stolen property.

Dr. Ward, the Secretary of the Board of Police, who has in his possession two boxes of the combustible, says it is simple phosphorus. He is a chemist, and ought to know, but the druggist to whom Assistant Marshal Schenk exhibited a stick of it, while admitting that it was composed principally of phosphorus, said it must contain, if what he had heard regarding it were true, an explosive substance. Dr. Ward was not aware that a small piece of the stuff had been placed in an ash pile, frozen hard and covered with snow, near the Titsworth engine house, and exploded, the pieces being thrown a distance of fifteen feet, and falling on Sandy Shay, the foreman, burned his pantaloons.

The Board of Police have the matter under consideration, and propose to have the "phosphorus" tested by a competent chemist with a view to learn its ingredients. They also intend, if possible, to discover whence it came and obtain information regarding its use if it proves to be as dangerous as it is represented to be. Until their investigation is concluded and something definite is learned, the motive of the rascal who scattered the "candy," "phosphorus" or "glycerine" in the alley and placed it in the barn, cannot fail to be regarded as sinister, and should he throw around any more of the "what is it" it is doubtful if he would be allowed time to make an explanation.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Dec. 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 63, and 64 in S. D. Boone's Addition, dated March 30, 1869; consideration, $3,000.

50x120 feet in Block 49, Section 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 1 in Block 5 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, s w corner of Fourth st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $650.

Hastings st, 48 ft w of Centre av, s f, 48x124 ft, dated May 30; consideration, $5,500.

Larrabee st, 48 ft s of Linden st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $2,175.

Lot 4 of Lot 26, in Block 8 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 27, in Broad & Pitney's Lot 2, of Block 22, in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $600.

West Indiana st, between Bickerdike and Noble sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, in Sutton's Block 28, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 18 to 21 in Block 3, and Lots 8 and 9 in Block 2, Lots 12 and 13 in Block 5, and Lots 30 and 31 in Block 13, in Mason and McKichan's w 1-2, n w 1-4 Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $7,500.

THE PERTEET MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Andrew J. Perteet (colored), charged with the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat, was commenced in the Criminal Court, before Judge Jameson, yesterday. A motion to quash the indictment, upon the ground of error in the empanelling of the jury, was overruled. A continuance was then asked for, on account of the absence of an important witness and an affidavit was prepared and sworn to by the prisoner, which set forth that the witness' testimony would prove an *alibi*. The Court refused the continuance on the ground of insufficiency of the affidavit, it failing to state that there was no other witness by whom the same could be proved. Some time was spent in securing a jury, and, after the twelve men were sworn, the State's Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, and the examination of witnesses was commenced. Dr. Miller, the County Physician, testified that the throat of the deceased was cut from ear to ear, all the veins and arteries being severed. At the inquest, the prisoner stated that he used a razor which he had procured from a barber for the purpose of trimming his corns. Lucinda [illegible], a daughter of the accused, swore that her father and mother had had some difficulty, and his wife would not live with him. He came into the house on the night of the 16th of September, and went into the kitchen with his wife. She heard a noise immediately afterwards, and upon going into the room saw her mother lying on the floor with her throat cut. She had never noticed any symptoms of insanity about her father. She did not see him leave the room. Charles Williams saw the prisoner in the kitchen. There was no noise or scuffle. He left the house just after he heard some one cry out "murder." Two other persons also saw Perteet go into the house and come out. This ended the testimony, and the case was argued by Judge Knowlton, counsel for the defence, who advanced the theory that the deceased committed suicide. The argument was not concluded when the court adjourned, and it will be resumed this morning.

Musical Gifts.

Those in search of a rare and beautiful present for the holidays should, before buying, visit Foote's music store, in the Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, and see a superb box playing a selection of twenty-four choice musical compositions, contained on four cylinders, the whole mounted on an elegantly inlaid French walnut stand, or table, with piano legs. Should the price, $800, be objected to, other beautiful boxes may be seen at prices all the way down to $2 each. A "musical champagne bottle" would be a charming novelty for a New Year's table, or a "musical cigar stand" for the side table, or for a present to a friend who smokes; or, better still, a "musical work-box" would be most appropriate for wife, sweetheart, or lady friend. Nor is Foote's stock limited to musical boxes. Fine rosewood guitars, old violins that like wine, have grown mellow with age, harmonicas, accordions, flutinas, not forgetting the banjo and bones, may be found in great variety, and a wide margin in price and choice is offered to the purchaser of musical gifts.

Attention Chicagoans.

What do you say to a visit at Brooks & Noemes' steam candy manufactory, Nos. 21, 25, and 27 Peoria street, corner of West Lake, next Friday and during holiday week? Take your children and let them witness the interesting process of candy-making. Mr. Brooks, the oldest candy manufacturer in Chicago, having an experience of over twenty years, warrants their goods, full samples of which can be shown, equal to any Eastern work, and pride themselves upon everything being *strictly pure*. Their facilities enable them to make eight tons of sweets daily. Think of a kettle containing 125 gallons of material, and steam revolving pans of like capacity, whirling into shape all manner of beautiful things. This firm *has paid dollar for dollar* of their liabilities, and are better prepared for business than ever before.

First-Class Business Property.

Messrs. James H. Rees & Co., No. 326 Wabash avenue, have some first-class business property for sale; 100x80 feet corner of Franklin and Washington streets, formerly the site of the Nevada Hotel; 24 1-2x150 on Monroe street, No. 76, near Palmer's new hotel and the Post Office; and 96 2-3 on Michigan avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets. Prices reasonable and payments easy—a good chance for a paying investment.

Heavy Robberies.

From the New York Sun, Dec 18.

On the Englewood road in Edgefield is a large double house, in which for many years Mr. John Edsall, aged 82, and his son, have resided. A few nights ago the old man was awakened by some one trying a door, but he soon fell asleep. During the night his desk was robbed of $23,500 in railroad bonds, $10,000 in bonds of the North Hudson County Railroad, $100 in gold, $100 in currency, a number of gold and silver watches, notes, mortgages, deeds, and many other valuables, in all worth over $100,000. The thieves had made the acquaintance of the chambermaid, and she had shown them through the house, and after the family had retired they easily effected an entrance, and, making their way to the old man's room, took the screws from the lock, but the door was bolted. They sawed a small hole through the door and withdrew the bolt. It is supposed that they chloroformed the sleeping old man, as a small empty phial was found on the floor.

On Friday, at about 1 1-2 o'clock, an old gentleman, one of our wealthiest retired merchants, whose name is withheld by the detectives from prudential motives, went to the office of the Safe Deposit Company, on Broadway, and withdrew from his safe $52,500 in United States five-twenty coupon bonds. He wrapped the bonds in a piece of paper before leaving the building. Having business to transact, he visited various offices on Wall street and Broadway, and at 2 1-2 o'clock started to go to his residence in the upper part of the city. At Liberty street and Broadway he stopped at a fruit stand to purchase some grapes. While taking his purse from his pocket he laid the package containing the bonds on the stand. Just then a well-dressed man stepped up and asked the old gentleman some question. Being deaf, the latter did not hear him, whereupon the stranger, to attract his attention, tapped him on the shoulder. As the old gentleman turned round the package containing the bonds was snatched by a confederate. The two thieves made off with their booty. When the merchant discovered his loss he was completely dumbfounded, and, instead of going to the Police Central Office and making known the robbery, he went home and said nothing about the affair until the following morning. Then he called on his attorneys, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, and DaCosta, and acquainted them with the facts. The attorneys immediately called on a private detective agency, and placed the case in its hands. The stolen bonds were all of the issue of 1867, and of the following denominations and numbers: Twenty-six bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 81,906 to 81,931, inclusive; ten bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,191 to 46,200, inclusive; nine bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 43,857 to 43,865, inclusive; four bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 46,186 to 46,189, inclusive; one bond of $1,000, No. 50,744; one bond of $1,000, No. 56,745; three bonds of $500 each, Nos. 41,988 to 41,990, inclusive. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for their recovery, and no questions asked, and all parties have been warned against buying them.

TWEED.

The Indictment Against Him.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 12.

The following is an abstract of the indictment against Mr. Tweed:

The Jurors of the People of the State of New York, in and for the body of the City and County of New York, upon their oath present: That by the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of that State, passed April 26, 1870, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the County of New York," it was enacted that all liabilities against the county of New York, incurred previous to the passage of said act, should be audited by the Mayor of New York city, the Comptroller, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of New York city, and that the accounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of New York County, payable during the year 1871, and that the Board of Supervisors of said county should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon; and that such claims should be paid off by the Comptroller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same. Here substantially follow the allegations. That at the time the act became a law A. Oakey Hall was Mayor, Richard B. Connolly Comptroller, and William M. Tweed President of the Board of Supervisors. That, in their individual capacity, they became auditors of the public trust, and, as such, were bound to perform all the duties faithfully. That, on the 5th day of May, said auditors met and passed the following resolution:

"That the County Auditor (meaning James Watson) collect from the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the county incurred prior to the 26th of April, 1870, and that the evidence of the same should be the authorization of the same by the said board, on certificate of its Clerk or President, and that thereupon said County Auditor annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for signatures of A. O. Hall, Wm. M. Tweed, and R. B. Connolly, and payment afterward."

That afterward said Tweed did cunningly, contrivingly, and corruptingly, and fraudulently intending, under the cloak and cover of pretendedly carrying into effect provisions of said act, to receive and acquire to his own use large sums of money belonging to the county, and the proceeds of bonds so issued; and that he knowingly, falsely, and fraudulently wrote his name, William M. Tweed, Ch. upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the county presented to the said Board of Supervisors and authorized to be paid.

Here follow the vouchers of Keyser & Co., of May, June, and July, 1869, for $41,481, with the signature referred to across their face.

It is alleged that Mayor Hall understood this signature as a certificate that the pretended claims had been legally acted upon by the Board of Supervisors, of which Mr. Tweed was Chairman, and found to be just; and that the County Auditor took these papers as a claim on such a liability against the county, incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and as one collected from an appropriate committee of the Board of Supervisors, the evidence being Tweed's signature; that on this evidence the County Auditor audited the claims, and that William M. Tweed well knew that the County Auditor would so audit the claims. Here follows a statement of the mode pursued by the County Auditor in so auditing these claims.

That on June 4, 1870, the County Auditor delivered to Mayor Hall for his signature the claim in the name of Keyser & Co., and that Mayor Hall believing the signature "Wm. M. Tweed, Ch." to be an indication of the justness of the claim, affixed to it his signature, and delivered back the claim to the County Auditor with a blank attached, and that the claim was signed again by R. B. Connolly and Wm. M. Tweed.

Then follows the allegation that the representations of Tweed were false, and that the claims had never been presented to the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct by them; and that the claim was unjust and a sham; and that, though some work had been done and some material furnished, yet they were so cunningly included in the fraudulent claim indorsed by W. M. Tweed, that the specific and exact portion done the jurors could not say; but that the actual amount was not two-thirds of what was stated to have been done in that claim, and that W. M. Tweed so knew at the time.

FOUR YEARS OF SIN.

Ex-Senator Larimer and His Paramour—His Son Finds Him in St. Louis—The Story of His Wanderings—The Ashes of Bitterness.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Dec. 19.

All the readers of the *Gazette* who have resided in Scott County several years past will remember State Senator A. M. Larimer, of LeClaire. He represented this county in a Senatorial capacity in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, being much respected and quite influential in both bodies. Few men in the county were more highly esteemed than he. He was a building contractor, a splendid mechanic, possessed a competency, and was still prospering finely, when he, with one infamous act, ruined his reputation, abandoned his business, blighted his own happiness and that of his family, and put a brand upon his name that cannot be erased,—and which will prove an avenger of the wrongs he inflicted upon others, no matter where he may wander. He had a wife, two sons and a daughter in a happy home in Le Claire, and from them he fled with a paramour, who was the wife of his wife's brother—Mrs. John Robinson was her name. The guilty pair took with them, a boy of Larimer's, aged 10 years, and three young children of Mrs. Robinson. With these children they went westward, and three weeks afterward were seen at Cheyenne, W. T., by a resident of Le Claire, whom Larimer refused to recognize. That was the last heard from them until recently, when Larimer and his oldest son met in St. Louis.

This son remained at home with his mother. Mrs. Larimer was granted a bill of divorce in our District Court, after a time, and secured property that the husband could not take with him. The son graduated at Griswold College in this city, and then became a printer. He was working in Chicago, when the great fire threw him out of employment. He went to St. Louis, and was working there when he met his father and brother in the streets. He accosted them. At first Larimer did not recognize him, but upon soon sided him, and exclaiming, "Good God, is it you?" the recreant father grasped his son's hand, and seemed delighted to see him. The young brother, who had been with his father in all his journeyings, was overjoyed at the meeting. The father insisted upon the son's accompanying him to the Clarendon House, where he was stopping. There Larimer told his story. It was the old tale of the misery which clings to evil-doers, and renders the workers in this phase of sin outcasts.

After being recognized at Cheyenne, as above stated, Larimer and his paramour, with their children, immediately left the place, and pursued their journey westward. They went across the plains, and at last took up their abode in an obscure town in California.

They did not rest here long. Larimer saw, one day, an article in a California paper credited to the Davenport *Gazette*, giving an account of his flight. Mrs. Robinson became alarmed,—before this she had bewailed her fate. Then the guilty parties went to San Francisco, took a steamer, and in a few days landed at Panama, where they stayed a few weeks, until he could earn more money, for his funds were becoming too low for comfort, and then they crossed the Isthmus, took a steamer, and sailed for New York.

Larimer knew he was not safe in that city, for Davenport acquaintances of his might meet him any day. The woman became nervous, fretful, afraid, and would not consent to remain in any place long at a time. She wanted to be travelling. There was security nowhere—no rest for conscience, which saw a detective in every man who glanced at her. A bold move was decided by Larimer, and he pushed for the west, arriving in St. Louis in good time. This was too near their old home up the river, to allow them to show themselves often on the principal thoroughfares, and the complaining paramour of the wretched man became more unhappy than ever. Nothing but emigration would quiet her fears. Larimer knew that this expense without income could not last much longer.

He must take up a residence in some place, and go to work to make money. The woman must cease her everlasting, torturing complaints. The day of honeyed words had passed, and he adopted the role of a stern master instead of the obedient lover. She rebelled, and used her sharp tongue freely—and so they quarrelled like cats and dogs. Larimer at last decided to go to Lebanon, Mo., nearly two hundred miles southwest of St. Louis, and there found rest for awhile. The party arrived there a little over eighteen months ago. He went to work as a carpenter, and was soon engaged in building railroad bridges and other work as a contractor. What name he had assumed in his journeyings is not known, but at Lebanon his name is L. A. Stevens, and he is, according to his own story, regarded as an enterprising, prosperous citizen. He was in St. Louis on business for himself, and to send Mrs. Robinson away to her parents in Ohio. She had left on the very day that his son met him. Their guilty partnership had ended in mutual hate and disgust. She did not dare take her children with her, not knowing what kind of a reception she would meet with, and Larimer had them with him at the Clarendon, intending to keep them till she should send for them. And there he was face to face with his elder son, into whose ears he poured the story of the consequence of his crime. He said he had not seen a happy day since he and his paramour left their comfortable homes and faithful partners in Le Claire. His life had been torture. There was no peace for him anywhere. The presence of his young boy was a continued reproach to him. And as for the woman, she experienced nothing but misery. The sweets of sin turned into bitterness,—wherever they went they found nothing but "hell on earth." Now he had got rid of the woman, he hoped soon to be relieved of her children and then there would be a chance for him to go to some locality where he would not be known.

Larimer met another of his children in St. Louis—a daughter who married after he left home, and who was now living in that city but two blocks from his hotel. With his sons he visited her, and again told the story of his wanderings. We need not describe the sorrow of these meetings. The erring father's agony seemed greater than he could bear. At the close the older son insisted upon taking his young brother home. Larimer consented at last. So after nearly four years' separation, during which time he has been mourned as one lost, the boy has returned to his mother, and is comparatively happy once more.

The effect of his wickedness is visible enough in Larimer. He looks twenty years older than at the time he forsook his honor, forfeited the respect of his neighbors, deserted his home, for the life of a vagabond with a shameless woman. He has had no peace since. And if now his crime is revealed to his present neighbors, and he is denied the confidence of his fellows, who shall he blame but himself as he again takes up the journeyings of an outcast?

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Sales of 250 brls pork, January, $12.35; 2,500 brls, January, $12.32 1-2; 500 brls, January, $12.35; 500 brls, January, $12.32 1-2; 500 brls, January, $12.35; 250 tres lard, February, $8.90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 25s28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 43s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 92 1-2; Five-twenties, 92 1-8.

LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 p. m.—Consols—money, 92 1-4; account, 92 1-4@92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 92 1-2; '67, 93 1-2; 10-40s, 91 1-2.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9 7-8@10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 25s28s.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 35s. Short rib, 37s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts continue light; supply, 124 cars less than at same time last week. Market steady at an advance of 10a15c; sales of 54 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,345 lbs, at $5.32; 18 Ohio steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $5.27 1-2@5.75; 16 Indiana, averaging 1,430 lbs, at $5.87 1-2; 27 Missouri, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5.25; 466 Illinois, averaging 1,230 to 1,378 lbs, at $4.75a6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply 3,900. Market quiet and prices steady for Western Canada; 1 car 46 lower. Sales 400 Michigan at 75 to 92 lbs, at $4.50a5.00; 347 Indiana, 95 lbs, $5.12 1-2; 900 Canada sheep, 112 to 134 lbs, $5.00a5.[illegible]

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800. Market quiet and prices steady; all sold at $4.30a4.60 for medium to choice.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Received, 75 head; shipped, 34 head by the North Missouri Road; 41 head by the Hannibal Road; receipts for the week ending this evening, 538 head; shipments, 635. Sales, 265.

Hogs—Received at yards, 1,694 head; at packing-houses, 2,229 head; sales 112 head, averaging 234 lbs; 48 head, averaging 201 lbs; 191 head, averaging 263 lbs, 51 head, averaging 270 lbs, all at $4.00. Slaughtered, 1,200 head; total receipts for the week, 16,172; total shipments, 169; total sales, 1,260; total slaughtered, 13,111. Prices advancing and stiff at $3.85a4.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The dry goods market remains inactive, and prices are without material alteration, apart from Willowbrook ticks, which are advanced from 24 to 25c; Warren F. F. bleached muslins reduced from 19 to 18c; roll cambrics advanced from 11 to 11 1-2c, viz.: Masonville, Slater & Sons, and Manville.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling upland, 20 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10a6.95; common to good, $6.20a6.50; good to choice, $6.40a7.00; white wheat extras, $7.00a7.[illegible]; extra Ohio, $6.35a7.25; St. Louis, $6.40a9.25. Rye flour dull; $4.50a5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; holders not anxious to sell; receipts, 39,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.48a1.51; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and delivered, $1.50 1-2a1.53; winter red Western, $1.55a1.57; amber, $1.58a1.62 1-2; white, $1.60a1.68. Rye dull; Western, 95c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn less active, and in buyers' favor; receipts, 37,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 75 1-2a77c; white Southern, delivered, 79c. Oats steady; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio in store and afloat, 54a55c.

HOPS—Firmly held, at 35a55c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10a20c for 1869; 9a15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Scarce and firm, 26c; Orinoco, 26a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra Ohio, 67c; unwashed, 33c; pulled, 58a60c; tubbed, 78 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18 1-4a20 1-2c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9a9 3-8c; Cuba, 8 1-2a9 1-4c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45a58c. Rice steady, at 8 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23 1-2a23 3-4c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; mess, $14.87a15.62; old, $13.50a13.62; new prime, $12.50a12.25; new prime mess, $11.50a14.00. Beef steady; plain mess, 9a12c; extra, 11a14c. Hams steady, $15.00a24.50; tierce nominal; prime mess, 16a17c; India mess, [illegible]. Dressed hogs steady, at 5 1-2a6c. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear, 7 1-2c; short ribs, 7 1-4c; short clear, 8 1-2c; short clear, February and March, 8c. Lard easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 1-2c; December, 9 3-8c; January, 9 1-2c; February, 9 3-4c; March, 10c.

BUTTER—Steady. Western, 11a25c; State, 22a39c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11a14c.

METALS—Manufactured copper, firm; ingot lake, firm at 26 3-4a27c, cash. Scotch pig iron, firm at $33.50a38.00; American quiet at $34.00a36.00; refined English and American bar, $85; Russia sheet, easier at 15 7-8a16c, gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $4.65; clinch, $6.15a6.85; horseshoe, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Firmer at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour small business; superfine, $5.25a5.75; Western and Minnesota extra family, $7.50a8.25; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a8.62 1-2. Wheat dull; State and Western, $1.55a1.60; amber, $1.60a1.63; white, $1.65a1.70. Rye sold at 90c. Corn, less active; old yellow, 77c; new, 66a67c; Western high mixed, 70a76c. Oats dull; white, 53a54c; mixed, 50a51c; black, 47a48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; new mess pork, $15.00a15.25. Lard, 9 1-4a9 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16 1-2c; refined, 21 3-4c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white, $1.75a1.85; fair to prime, $1.55a1.70; amber, $1.70a1.80. Corn active, scarce, and firm; Southern white, 66a70c; yellow, 68a69c; mixed Western, 69a70c. Oats dull at 50a53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, clear rib, 8 1-4c; sugar cured hams, 14a15c. Lard quiet at 10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95a95 1-2c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; low middling 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.70a6.90. Wheat steady at $1.42a1.45. Rye steady at 84a85c. Barley quiet and weak at 80a85c. Oats steady; No. 2, 38a39c. Barley steady at 75a85c.

OILS—Linseed steady at 75c; lard in good demand at 82a85c.

EGGS—Scarce, firm, and higher at 28c.

BUTTER—Steady at 20a25c.

CHEESE—In good demand at 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $13.75 asked; a lot of special brand, to fill an order, sold at $14.00. Lard quiet and weak; steam, 8 5-8c; kettle 9 1-8c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 5 1-4c; sides, 6 1-4a6 1-2c. Bacon—Full prices asked; no demand; shoulders, 6 7-8c; sides, 7 5-8a7 3-4c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 9,500.

GREEN MEATS—Dull and drooping; shoulders, 4 1-2c; sides, 5 1-2c. Hams, 7 3-4a8 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2, $1.17 1-2; No. 1, $1.21. Oats easier; No. 2, 39c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 46c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63 1-2c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60 1-4c.

PROVISIONS—A shade easier; mess pork, $12.50; Sugar cured hams, 8a8 3-4c. Bulk shoulders, 4 1-2c. Lard, 8 3-4c.

HOGS—Dull, and a shade lower; live, $4.25a4.37; dressed, $4.95.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; superfine, $7.25; double, $7.15; treble, $8.00a8.25. Corn scarce and firmer at 97 1-2a$1.00. Bran unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet; prime, $2.50; choice, $3.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess offering at 14 3-4c. Bacon dull; shoulders, clear rib, 8c; clear, 8 1-8c. Sugar cured hams, 15a15 1-2c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9 1-4a9 3-4c; keg, 10 1-4a10 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and easier; inferior, 6 1-2a6 3-4c; common to good common, 7a7 1-4c; fair to fully fair, 7 1-2a8 3-4c; prime, 9a9 1-4c. Molasses in good demand, better grades firmer; inferior, 20a25c; common, 31a35c; fair, 35a39c; prime, 40a44c; strictly prime to choice, 45a46c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118 1-2; sight, 1-4 discount. Gold, 109 1-4.

COTTON—Easier; good ordinary, 18 3-8c; low middling, 19 3-8c; sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,778 bales. Exports—To Hamburg, 903 bales; New York, 419 bales. Stock, 142,898 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.41 1-2; No. 1 red, $1.40; No. 2, $1.38. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 48a48 1-2c; low do, 47 1-2c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c; Michigan, 38c. Rye, 70c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50a5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; dressed hogs, 200 head.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; dressed hogs, 1,000 head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Quiet at 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Not enough done to make a market. Wheat—Buyers off; small sales; No. 2 red fall, $1.43 1-2a1.44. Corn dull and drooping; high mixed, on track, 42c. Oats—Buyers and sellers apart. Barley quiet at 70c for Iowa spring. Rye quiet; No. 2, 73a74c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.00 seller April. Dry salt meat dull; only order sales; market closed weak and concessions would have to be made to sell. Lard weak; no sales.

HOGS—Rather unsettled at $4.00a4.40; bulk of sales at $4.10a4.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu; hogs, 13,400 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat nominally lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1.44; No. 2, $1.38a1.39. Corn steady; new at 59c. Oats dull at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, $4.85a4.90; refined unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1.49; No. 1 white, $1.45; amber, $1.40.

CLOVER SEED—10c lower, at $6.90.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower at $4.95a5.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and fairly active at $6.50 for extra family. Grain quiet and firm at unchanged quotations.

HOGS—Prime to choice at $4.00a4.50; receipts, 1,600.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; Mess pork, $14.00, cash. Bulk shoulders, 5 1-2c; clear rib, 6 3-4c; clear, 7c, in round lots. Sugar-cured hams, new, 14c, all packed, and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

—Mr. A. A. Sargent, who was nominated by the Republican legislative caucus of California for the United States Senate, and whose election is thus insured, is at present a member of the National House of Representatives, serving now in his second term. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., September 28, 1827. In early life he was a printer and editor. He emigrated to California in 1849, and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1854. He was District Attorney of Nevada County in 1855 and 1856, and was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the Eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

From the Mountains of Colorado, from the warm sunny South, from the rocky hills of New England, comes the assurance of the excellence and long-keeping qualities of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Hydrokonion Treatment of Deafness and Catarrh, as practiced by Dr. S. Pratt, of 220 West Washington-street, this city, makes a new era in the treatment of those diseases. Unquestionable references given.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 563 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 219 and 118 Clark street.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co, New York.

MARRIED.

MACKIE—BASCOM—On the 20th inst., Mr. Alexander Mackie and Miss Rosa Bascom, by Rev. Robt. Patterson, D.D.

SHAW—HECKMAN—On the 31st of May last, by the Rev. A. X. Shoemaker, William F. Shaw, of Toledo, and Fannie E. Heckman, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

WAMPOLD—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, Benjamin, youngest son of Louis and Paulina Wampold, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral from their residence, 474 Michigan avenue, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, to Rose Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.

Manning's Minstrels!

Entire change of Programme. Friday evening, benefit of BILLY MANNING. Only Manning Matinee Saturday. Tickets for sale at Cobb, Andrews & Co.'s, Frank Munroe's, and all the hotels.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale,

Dec. 22, of NEW

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy and Turkish Chairs, Sideboards, Bookcases, Office, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, etc.

The above goods are warranted same quality as any sold by the trade. Will be sold during the week at private sale, and by auction every Friday, at 10 o'clock. Also a large quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, etc., belonging to parties breaking up housekeeping.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, [illegible] Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts.—Handsome front parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also a large back parlor, with bed room and closet adjoining, with first-class board.

24 BISHOP COURT—1 BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, between Washington and Madison—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with board. House first-class.

119 GREEN-ST. BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams—A large nicely furnished front room, suitable for two or three.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN CALumet and Prairie-avs.—Furnished rooms with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very moderate.

201 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A NICELY furnished room with first-class board, in a small family, for two gentlemen; also table boarders.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family for single gentlemen; a few day boarders accommodated.

345 WEST VANBUREN-ST.—A FEW BOARDers, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, can be accommodated.

494 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME furnished room, with bath adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

564 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—HANDsomely furnished front room, with board, in marble front house, first-class.

743 MICHIGAN-AV—TWO PARLORS, UNfurnished, front alcove room and large room connected, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also table boarders.

810 MICHIGAN-AV—LARGE AND NICELY furnished front room, for two or three gentlemen; also a handsomely furnished room for gentleman and wife, on second floor.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Large furnished front room, with closet, for two persons, with board; also a single room; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

1228 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD FOR GENTLEmen; terms, $6 per week.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS TO rent with board, to gent and wife; also room for two gents (have no boarders), just west of Union Park. Address H H, Tribune office.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—364 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st.—A few rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st—$5 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WESER HOUSE—186 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST-class board. Transient, $2.00 per day; day board, $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, where there are no other boarders. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED bed-room and board; must be in the vicinity of Twelfth and Canal-sts. Address WILLIAM, Tribune office.

BOARD—WILL PAY $180 A MONTH FOR SUITE of rooms for gentleman and wife, with first-class table; West Side preferred; address CLAYTON, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtleman and wife, in private family on West Side, where there will be no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, BOARDERS, 195 Blue Island-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH first-class board, with large front room, fire, gas, in a family with few or no boarders, on West Side, within four or six blocks of Sherman House. Address, stating prices, A J D, Sherman House.

BOARD—DAY BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY, between Egan-av. and Douglas-place, by gentleman and son, with privilege of hot and cold water bath. Address W, 828 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; MUST be within 6 or 8 blocks of Post Office; terms reasonable; will furnish room. Address G R N, 270 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO REBUILD—WE CAN MAKE A few loans on first mortgages to good men whose titles are perfect. OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches and diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 151 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HAND, IN SUMS OF $500 and upward, for five years. GEORGE & HILL, 359 State-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY real estate for 3 or 5 years. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. Funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 361 Wabash-av.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, for short time on warehouse receipts, and other good securities. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A shipment of first-class, light, two and four passenger sleighs, comprising light jump seats, swell backs, Portland styles, and pony sleighs, at reasonable prices for this class of work. 333 and 337 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—10 TEAMS, WAGONS AND HARnesses. Apply at 79 South Sangamon-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleighbells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 232 Michigan-av. (park front).

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED, SOUND working business horse. Will pay fair price in cash or part cash and a first-class sewing machine, or a fine three spring wagon. Call at 249 Wabash-av., 10 to 12 or 2 to 5. MANHATTAN S. M. CO.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 72 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 1 CRACKER MAchine, 3 cutters, horse power and gearing all in good order. Apply to A B WILSON, Box 1326, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—20,000 CREAM PRESS BRICK, AT 204 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—
No. 840 Wabash-av., [illegible] and stone foundation, 25x175; barn, easy terms.
No. 178 Walnut-st., house and lot [illegible].
Cottage on Wentworth-av., on monthly payments.
House on [illegible].
House on Cottage Grove-av., lot 25x125, north of [illegible].
Several desirable pieces at Oakland, finely located, worth from $3,000 to $6,000. Call and examine.
Three desirable residences left at Hyde Park, on Madison-av. A small payment down on house, and [illegible] years to pay for lot at 8 per cent interest; see as to particulars. Also, several cheaper cottages at bargains; terms to suit.
House and lot at Aurora, $1,800.
House and lot 125x200, at Winetka, $4,500.
House and lot 125x150, at Irwin Park, $5,000.
Fine building lots offered cheap at Oakland, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and on the avenues.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—25x180, ON Madison-st., west of La Salle.
75 or 22x190, on Michigan-av., north of Madison-st.
25x171, on Wabash-av., north of Adams-st.
23x125, to alley, corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Also on Quincy and Jackson-sts. very desirable, near State-st.
52x133, on State-st., north of Twelfth-st.
20x80, on Franklin-st., north of Madison-st.
122x175, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
120x175, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
[illegible]
Fine location to lease on East Madison-st.
48x120, on Ontario-st., west of North Dearborn-st.
Other property on North and South sides to lease and sell. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 20x190—FRONTS south on Adams-st., adjoining, on the west, the late beautiful block of H. H. Honore, which is to be rebuilt; also, the mammoth hotel of Potter Palmer, the Pacific Hotel, and the United States Government will soon invest some $4,000,000 more in improving that locality. Gentlemen, if you can't see that this lot is worth $2,000 per foot, I can. Talking about having lots of money, and wanting bargains, come, now, talk business, and I will give you one, for this lot must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, 502 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF the city, some at $300, within old city limits. GEORGE & HILL, 359 State-st.

FOR SALE—152 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph.
44 feet on Canal-st., near Monroe.
50 feet on Franklin-st., north of Van Buren.
25 feet on Madison-st., west of LaSalle.
25 feet on Fourth-av., south of Jackson.
48 feet on West Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—66x125, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF West Washington and Union-sts. This is the finest corner on the street, and is a bargain at price asked, for either investment or speculation. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; $250, on Wentworth, Wabash and Michigan-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOTS FOR BUSiness blocks, on North Side. H. WHIPPLE, Room 5, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER NEAR Van Buren and Sherman-sts., south and east front; fine location for hotel. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE corner Washington and Sheldon-sts, barn and all improvements. Lot 50x150 feet to alley, paved, both streets, east of Union Park; immediate possession. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF A building on Washington-st., near Desplaines; also, some nice furniture. D. F. FISKE, 47 Canal-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE and extensive brick residence on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st, containing over 20 rooms; Value $60,000. Rent furnished to a satisfactory tenant, $5,000. Address, W. B., 136, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN AV. FINE RESIdence, with two lots. Price, $7,200. (59.) CLAFLIN Bros., 204 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BIG STORE IN GOOD LOCATION. A frame dwelling-house, 60x22. Store could be made 100 ft. deep and basement put under at small expense. Leases of present tenants all expire May 1st, 1872, and the ground lease to run 3 years from May next. $1,000 could stand over till May, '73. Address, BIG STORE, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BURNT DISTRICT, INcluding 25 ft. on N. Clark-st., e. front, 2 blocks from river; E. Washington-st., 40 ft. by 182, same for lease; Lake-st., 20x80, price largely reduced; Bremer-st., near Chicago-av., 40x80; Illinois-st., between Kingsbury and Market, 25x180; Market-st., cor. Oak, 60x100; Superior st. cor. Sedgwick, 25x100; cor. Indiana and Franklin; Desplaines, near Polk, 50 ft; Fourth av., 25x100, $200 per foot. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25x180 FEET ON MADISON-ST., near LaSalle-st. north front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF fine land, two miles from railroad, and twenty miles from Topeka, Kansas. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—80 ACRES LAND, fenced in small lots; cherry and apple orchard; large convenient two-story house, 12 rooms, cellar and barn. Situated 21 miles from Madison-st., on Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Apply to G. B. HUBBARD, 104 West Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GOOD NEW HOUSES and lots, or lots without houses in Evanston, North Evanston and Glencoe, for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, 34 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Side, worth about $1,500 cash. CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A FURNISHED house of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1817 Evanston.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS IN THE NEW MARBLE block corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts; all conveniences for a first-class boarding-house. MILLER & HIGBORN, 82 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING ON Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st. Apply to RAE & MITCHELL, 30 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY brick basement, ten-room dwelling, 1385 Wabash-av.; all modern improvements; rent $800. WILLIAM PORT, 812 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—528 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., a commodious house, with modern improvements; large barn, stable on planked alley. If desired, principal story can be brought to the line of street and store front added to the building. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 12 a. m., or 2 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—A NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, in the best neighborhood in the city. Rent $30 per month, (worth $50.) Furniture for sale at a bargain. Call this day on P[illegible], 839 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st, suitable for any heavy business; to be finished in a few days; roof on now. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, VERY CHEAP, on east side Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 40x120, WITH STEAM power, suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WELL adapted for insurance offices or light trade, second floor of 94 West Washington-st. Apply on premises to J. M. HIRSCH, in basement.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE BURNT DISTRICT; front, 24 feet. No. 4 East Randolph-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 278 AND 280 South Water-st, opposite Market, and offices above; possession Jan. 1. Apply on premises to H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES; ALSO, two floors suitable for wholesale and jobbing trade; centrally located. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 32 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—THE VALUABLE STORE, 998 State-st. close to Field & Leiter's, Hamlin & Hale's and in the centre of business. D. F. FISKE, 47 Canal-st, Room 4.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE HOUSE, 297 MICHIgan-av., for a term of years, for business purposes, or the lower floor and basement till May 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR FOR two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Rent $10 a month. At 120 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping or sleeping, at 774 Wabash av.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, SUITAble for housekeeping, dressmaking, or any light business. Inquire at 139 Twenty-second-st., second floor; rent, $30.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, to gentlemen; fire, gas and care; terms reasonable. 371 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—VERY cheap. Inquire in basement, 706 Wabash av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage for a small family of adults, no boarders, on South Side. Address, stating terms, location, number of rooms, &c., W F S, Tribune office, 680 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, on West Side, in vicinity of Blue Island-av., or Twelfth-st. Address, stating location, price, and size of rooms, ROOMS 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references furnished; West Side preferred. Address HASTE 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, for a couple with no children. Address B. GOODMAN, 14 Seeley-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms for housekeeping on West Side. Address F M H, 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, BY A YOUNG man, in a private family where there are no young ladies, and where room is the word. Address J Y S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side; would buy some furniture. Call or address, Room 5, corner Clinton and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, with water, between Harrison and Fulton, Peoria and Canal-sts.; references given. Address, M E B, 136 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR PLAIN unfurnished rooms, ready for housekeeping; western part of the city preferred. Address, stating price, M C E, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDroom for two gentlemen, South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Address immediately, stating price and location, J. C., 446 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS OR part of house, furnished or unfurnished, close to centre of city, for housekeeping for man and wife. Address TENANT, 191 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—CELLARAGE ROOM for bulk of 40 to 60 barrels. Address CELLARAGE, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, on the West Side, suitable for housekeeping; references given. Address E U B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM on West Side, suitable for two gentlemen; must have fire, gas, and care. Address SAN FRAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ADJOINING rooms for four gentlemen, with or without board, North of Sixteenth-st. and west of State-st. Address W G C, 329 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—MORNING GLORY NO. 14 STOVE, cheap. Suitable for large room or hall. Inquire of J. S. GOULD, 304 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THOROUGHLY posted travelling salesmen in grocery business; inexperienced persons need not apply. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN WELL ACquainted with the wood and willow-ware business; none others need apply. Address P. O. Drawer 38, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CUT ICE. ADDRESS A. S. PIPER & CO., Canal Locks.

WANTED—A MAGICIAN, ONE WELL VERSED in simple magic, to entertain children. Apply at 37 West Washington-st., between 1 and 2 to-day. C. F. SINCLAIRE.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 500 YOUNG MEN from the country to sell groceries by sample. Address WILSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A RELIABLE TEAMSTER, TO whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply immediately at 123 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands to go South. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st., or 583 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—1 BOY TO NAIL CIGAR BOXES, 1 girl to strip tobacco; must understand their business. Apply at 84 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—ANY BUSINESS MAN THOROUGHLY conversant with the dry goods and grocery trade, who can furnish first-class references and command a small amount of money, can have a good opportunity for business by addressing S A F, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, HAVING $5 capital, to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 5 cents and sells for 50 cents. Everybody will buy it. Call or send stamp for circular. N. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—15 GOOD CORN-HUSKERS, AT $1 per day and board; work all winter; to be at my office at 7 a. m. to go on early train; fare advanced if you have baggage; also, 50 choppers for Indiana. Employment Headquarters, Room 24 Lind's Block, Randolph-st bridge.

WANTED—TIE CUTTERS AND 200 LABORers South. Also cheap tickets to all points South, at 91 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT waiter at Washington Dining Rooms, 179 West Washington-st. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—HAT SALESMEN—BY A WHOLEsale hat firm, who keep an A 1 stock, first-class experienced salesmen, who have or can control a large amount of good trade. To such men liberal terms will be offered. No others need apply. Address, giving full name, amount of trade, and where it is located, HAT FIRM No. 61, Tribune office 680 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS salesman in a retail boot and shoe store. Apply at 180 Twenty-second-st, Thursday and Friday p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer and correspondent, one that is familiar with the commission business. Address W P, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CASHIER FOR A LARGE wholesale house; none but a first class man, with the best of city reference need apply. Address by letter B. B. M. HOYT, 301 Twenty-second-st. No attention to personal applications.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GERMAN BOY to work in a drug store; one who has already some experience in the drug trade and wants to extend it, will be preferred. Call at No. 227 Halsted, corner Maxwell-sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGH HARDWARE MAN; young, ambitious to build up a large trade; one who can furnish first-class references. Address N, care carrier 5.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAker to make patterns for foundry use. Apply before Friday morning at 706 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; REASonable wages will be given. Call or address CHAS. WAGNER, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT COOK, WHO IS A good general cook; none other need apply; a lady or gentleman; 859 Wabash-av. JAMES WALLER.

WANTED—BROOM MAKERS AT 120 SOUTH Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO MACHINISTS AT 75 MICHIgan-st., in rear. LUCE, FAWCETT & CO.

WANTED—WOOD TURNER. A GOOD AND quick workman, at McMAKIN & CO.'S Mill, 824 and 826 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CARPENTERS ON North-av., near Lake-st., this morning.

WANTED—TWO GAS FITTERS, AT KELLY & O'BRIEN'S, 177 East Adams-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD JOB PRINTERS. None others need apply. J. F. LAURENCE, 359 West Randolph-st., city.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD HORSEshoer and jobber. A man that can come well recommended can get steady employment. Address DANIEL STRUBLER, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands laying out iron work for buildings, jails, etc. Inquire at 80 Illinois-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER, AT ELKHORN, one that can print and retouch; for particulars, address with stamp, S. C. GRAHAM, Artist, Box 255, Elkhorn, Wis.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO SUPERINTEND the manufacturing of men's clothing; want good reference as to ability, &c. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 361 Blue Island-av., basement.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers and slate roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S factory and slate yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN—ONE WHO UNDERstands taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about the house; a Norwegian or Dane preferred. Wages liberal. Address M S J, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO WORK ON pies. Good wages and steady work for one who understands the business. Apply at 23 and 25 North Clinton-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT MRS. MATE'S OFFICE, 10 Fisch Court, corner Michigan-av., meat and pastry cook for city; also girls for city and Evanston.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; Scandinavian, German, or English preferred; references required. Apply at 423 West Washington-st., to-day or to-morrow.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; family of two. Apply at 602 Hubbard-st, before 12 m.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, GERman, Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Call at No. 30 East Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 140 WARREN-av., corner Wood-st; $4 a week.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby; none but experienced need apply. Call at 65 West Lake-st., in store.

WANTED—AT NO. 17 SOUTH UNION-ST. 2 good girls, one as cook and one as second girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire at 671 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT IRISH GIRL AS cook in a private family where there are two domestics employed. Apply at No. 229 Warren-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR cooking, and one for waiting, &c., must come well recommended; also one bar tender. Apply early this morning at 545 Milwaukee-av., in the rear of the building.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework; also small girl to take care of children. Apply at 17 Eldridge court.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO CAN BRING GOOD city references. Apply at 755 Michigan-av., between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., for two days.

WANTED—AT HYDE PARK—A YOUNG GIRL, either Swede or German, to take charge of a baby and assist in work about the house. Call at 58 East Sixteenth-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be strong and a good worker; come recommended; good pay. 18 South Green-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A MAN LIVing in the West wants a good, nice, pleasant housekeeper, one that knows how to work, is under 35 years of age, and an American, preferred. A good home and fair wages. Call on DOCTOR, at the Metropolis Hotel, 461 Michigan-av., corner of Fourteenth-st., from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., this Thursday.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE: 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, tenoning, moulding, shaping machines and mortising machines, 63 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clipper, Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpaper Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, [illegible] mills, engine lathes, iron planers, chucks, drills, bolt cutters, Tompkins' planer and matcher, moulding, tenoning, re-sawing, shaping, mortising, etc. Sturtevant fan and pressure blower, [illegible] leather and rubber belting, hose, files, saws, etc., etc. Greenwood stave, heading and shingle machines. Circulars sent on application. Please call and examine our machinery before purchasing, as we are confident we can supply your demands with the first class machinery in the market. Do not fail to call at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN wholesale paints business. Address ACTIVE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH knowledge of gents furnishing goods, and controlling trade, to take an interest in a wholesale business; no capital required. Address POLHEMUS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN PAINT and oil trade. Splendid chance for a young man familiar with city trade. Burnt district preferred. Call on HAYDEN, 216 West Randolph-st, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—FRESCO PAINTER with good references in the city wants a house painter with some capital, in order to undertake both branches. Good references required. Address P G, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELligent, and go-ahead man to take an interest in a patented and a caloric grain drying business, already established, near Chicago. The right kind of man can purchase a half interest with Western lands or any good property. Address Lock Box 22, Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY PARTY WISHING TO exchange either in or outside city vacant lots for good farming lands in Kansas, near railroad, address KANSAS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm at Washington Heights, good house, outbuildings, orchard, &c., for city property or cash. Address MERCHANTS, care Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. G. PARKER, PRACTICAL TUNER, TONE regulator and repairer of Pianos. All work done in a thorough and satisfactory manner, at moderate rates. South Side office at W. W. Kimball's Music House, 603 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL—PARTIES DESIROUS OF SELLing, buying, or exchanging old pianos for new ones, will advance their interests by addressing A. G. PARKER, tuner, tone regulator, and repairer of pianos; twenty-two years' experience. Orders left at [illegible] care of J. HOWARD FOOTE'S Music House, No. 2 South Halsted-st. Chicago, promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WANTING a foreman to take charge of a gang of men and teams apply to F W W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in wholesale and retail, and travelled selling goods through the West. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Tribune office, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO do chores or work for his board. Address D B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN wants employment; has had a number of years' experience selling goods; is a good penman, and can keep books; will not object to hard work; address A, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE. Apply at P. KELLY'S, 129 Mears-st., near Halsted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL FITTED UP BUTCHER SHOP FOR sale, with or without fixtures and lease; cheap. 161 South Jefferson, between Adams and Jackson-sts.

CAPITAL CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN—CAN secure a practice of $3,000 a year in the country. Address PHYSICIAN, care A. M. Wright & Co., corner Lake and Canal-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of the St. Charles Hotel, in Alton; also, National Hotel, in Jerseyville, with or without furniture. Population of Alton, 10,000; Jerseyville, 3,000; only hotels in both places, now doing a good business. Terms easy. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, St Charles Hotel, Alton, Ill.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING—A FEW GOOD BUSIness men wanted to join other responsible parties in the introduction of a Fire Proof Roofing in this city. Call and see sample at the Bareda House, south west corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

GROCERY STORE—AND STOCK, LOT, DWELling house, and out-buildings, in one of the most prosperous towns in Northwest Iowa, and situated at the junction of two leading railways, with fair prospects of another trunk line within a year, for sale at a great bargain; business thoroughly established; house well known in five counties. For particulars address, or apply to, C. D. WOOLWORTH, Briggs House.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A business that before the fire would not have been bought for double the amount. 190 West Washington-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MY SON ARTHUR B. EADES, 14 YEARS old past; left home on the 16th of November; he had on a brown overcoat, cassimere undercoat, jean cloth cap, and calf boots. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his parents, at Reynolds' Station, White County, Ind.; or, if the boy will call on A. S. Jacob, Pearl-st., Chicago, he will aid him to get home. THOMAS T. EADES.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, ON WABASH-AV, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., a seal skin glove. Whoever will bring it to J. M. GILLESPIE, 705 Wabash-av., will be rewarded for their trouble.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT FIRST Baptist Church, a red India scarf. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 209 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON EVENING OF THE 19TH, ON WAbash-av., between First Baptist Church and Madison-st., one new buffalo robe lined, with leather strap and buckle on two corners. Please return to our stable and secure a suitable reward. WRIGHT BROS., 103 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 20, 1871, in this city, a large pasteboard envelope containing checks, notes and other valuable papers. A reward of $100 will be paid on the return of all the papers to the People's Gas Company's office, 131 West Randolph st. The papers are of no value to other parties, as payment on the notes and checks has been stopped. A. M. BILLINGS.

CAME INTO MY ENCLOSURE ON TUESday, a sorrel horse, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. C. K. NICHOLS, 141 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED—FROM 16 SHELDON-ST., LARGE gray horse and chestnut sorrel Canadian pony. Person returning, or giving information to owner, will be rewarded. EMERY & McFARLAND, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—BY THOS. LYON, A THREE-YEAR old bay colt, three miles south of the Union Stock Yards. The owner can have the colt by proving property and paying charges.

$10 REWARD—BOX ENCLOSED IN OILcloth and containing books, some bound, new, if returned to 54 West Madison-st. basement will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A package and brown linen satchel, containing jewelry and watchmaker's tools and materials, which were lost or stolen from a customer. GILES BRO. & CO., 364 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO CONTRACT FOR dimension lumber or timber to be delivered this winter, is invited to call on the subscriber, at the Briggs House, Thursday, 21st inst., after 11 o'clock. H. F. C. NICHOLS.

BOOKS AND PRIZE PACKAGES. CHAS. HECK, 76 West Adams-st. Send orders for the holidays.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

IF YOU HAVE GOT A HOUSE TO RENT within 10 minutes' walk from corner Madison and Halsted-sts., call at WEBSTER'S Dining Parlors, 83 South Halsted-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st. Room 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

PARTIES SOLICITING ORDERS FOR weather strips would do well to call at 53 South Green-st. and take some of our samples. BEN. E. HARRIS, Agt.

WANTED—300 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for hard work in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 230 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SOLICITOR AN interest in an established real estate or fire and marine insurance agency, or will purchase the good-will. Address ACQUISITIVENESS, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 190 South Clark-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—OLD BRICK. SEND PRICES AND where they can be seen. Address P & N, 77 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO WHITE DIAMONDS, WITHout flaw, broad surface, depth not an object; suitable for ear drops. Address, stating weight and price, W H B, Tribune office.

WILL BUY TEN OR FIFTEEN THOUSAND old brick. Address, with price, BRICK, Tribune office.

$20 A DAY AND EXPENSES TO GOOD CANvassers. Send for circular. WILSON & CO, Commission Merchants, Chicago.

$300—I WISH TO INVEST THIS AMOUNT in some business that will pay; or, will work on salary, as a loan the amount is secured; am a man of business experience. Address, W. DWIGHT, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; illustrated by Chapin & Gulick; complete in one splendid octavo volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 illustrations [illegible] J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 15 South Green-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; [illegible] UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 660 pages and 76 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 11 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEing made by all good canvassers of either sex with Linington's Combination Needle Book and Perfume; one agent sells 36 in five hours, another 72 in a day and a half, another 144 in less than a day; another 6 in one house, etc., etc. They are just the thing for holidays; everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 53 West Monroe-st, Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and finely illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH: EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 37 School st., Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 229 South Halsted-st. and 523 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machine. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; extra attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 58 West Randolph-st., and 157 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SAVE $25. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 259 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. T. WILKINS, formerly 101 Dearborn-st, now at 55 South Desplaines-st. and 567 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 141 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF NELLIE DRISCOLL IS IN town she will please call at 243 Lake-av.

MISSING—SINCE EARLY MONDAY MORNing, Dec. 11, 1871, WILLIAM ROWE, aged 18 years, sandy complexion, stoutly built, about six feet high. Any information will be thankfully received by his bereaved family, at 425 Rutherford-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD can tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases, or no pay. 135 West Madison-st.

A GOVERNMENT GHOST.

The Custom House Believed to be Haunted.

Strange Noises at Midnight—Footfalls and Furniture Movings.

The Vexed Spirit of the Departed Porter—What the Officials Think of It.

Since the Court House ghost ceased to make [illegible] noises at the hour of midnight, and thereby frightened the prisoners and attracted hundreds of people to witness his or her performances, nothing in the supernatural line has agitated the minds of the people of this city. That ghost was never seen, and as the jail turnkeys would never give any explanation as to the part they took in the reverberations through pipes and the throwing of pieces of iron against the floor from the [illegible], the public were never able to form any conclusion as to what made the singular [illegible]. As much mystery envelops a ghost, the doings of which were made known to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, as that of the one who had his home in the old jail for so long a time. That ghost was supposed to have belonged to a [illegible] who was hung, and his object in visiting the jail was to torment the persons who assisted in putting him out of the way. This one, on the other hand, has no such excuse, as he went out of the world without any assistance and without the aid of a rope; in fact, he was drowned. His name is unknown; but when alive he occupied the humble position of porter in the [illegible] on Congress street, near Michigan avenue, which was known as Congress Hall. It is now the Custom House, the government having taken possession of it shortly after the great fire.

According to the story of the porter's comrade, the deceased went to the lake one evening last [illegible] to take a bath. About an hour afterward, while he was in bed, the porter came into the room looking very pale, and, without taking off his clothes, jumped into his bunk and went to sleep. On waking in the morning he could not find the porter, and when he saw his body brought in in the forenoon he became convinced that it was a ghost that had gone to sleep beside him. The servant girls were informed of the circumstance, and they firmly believed the house was haunted by the spirit of the defunct porter. Strange noises were sometimes heard in the room which the deceased had occupied, but nothing was seen of his ghostship until one evening about 9 o'clock, [illegible] weeks after the man had been drowned. One of the girls, who had been in the yard, and was walking toward the door leading to the [illegible], saw distinctly, as she avers, the form of the deceased, dressed in ordinary clothing, which appeared to be very wet, standing in a doorway a few feet from her. She was frightened at the apparition, for such she firmly believed it to be, and screamed. Her voice disturbed the meditations of the visitor, who immediately vanished. That is the only time he has been seen, but he has been heard from frequently.

At the present time the night watchman, the engineer, and two other men who are on duty at the Custom House after nightfall, are somewhat startled and nervous at the manifestations of the presence of the spirit. For the past two weeks they have heard some one walking in the hall between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and, although a watch has been kept, no one could be seen. The step, regular and [illegible], could be heard plainly, but the owner of the feet could not be discovered. The engineer, Mr. Lennan, stated that one evening, while passing his room, he heard some one snoring, the sounds appearing to come from his bed. He, thinking one of the other men had fallen asleep, opened the door with the intention of waking him up. As he did so the snoring ceased, and he was astonished at finding no one in the bed. [illegible]

When asked if he did not think the Inspectors had fixed up the room to frighten him, he said he did not believe they did, [illegible] the condition of their books and papers.

One of the Inspectors, named Harris, is said to have heard the footsteps. He is ill now, and one of his comrades said he was scared so badly one evening, hearing some one walking behind him as to be unable to do duty. Whether this is true or not is uncertain, as the residence of Harris could not be ascertained.

The night watchman, Mark C. Weir, who is a [illegible], and don't believe in spirits of any kind, also had a statement to make. He had frequently heard a noise in the hallway, and imagining that some one had broken into the house to steal, he armed himself and the engineer and started on a tour of exploration. They searched every room and closet, but could find no one. The ghost, or whatever it was that followed him, stepping when he stepped and stopping when he stopped. He did not believe it was a ghost, because he had heard it when standing [illegible]. It would appear to be at one end of the hall when he went toward it, the noise [illegible] near the place where he had just left. Collector McLean, while working late, heard a rap on his door. He said "Come in," but no one doing so, he opened the door but could see nothing.

None of the government officers really believe that there is a ghost in the building, because they have not heard the footsteps. Phil. Hoyne, the United States Commissioner, has volunteered several times to remain over night in the building to be "convinced," but has failed to do so. The jolly Tom Andrews, whose tendencies are [illegible] the spirit-world, has been consulted, and he inclines to the belief that the footfall is made by someone in the spirit-world.

Whether the noises are produced for the purpose of frightening the night men, or whether they are caused by an angry "spirit" who does not like to have his slumbers disturbed, matters [illegible]. Unless the ghost is more violent than he has been, his efforts to get rid of his tormentors will prove unavailing.

A "BURNT OUT" CHRISTMAS.

[illegible] Little People at the West—A Neat Appeal in Their Behalf by Gail Hamilton.

The Boston *Transcript* of the 15th inst. has the following:

[illegible] "the little children."

GAIL HAMILTON.

P. S.—Other papers please copy and intensify.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Moving Into the New City Hall.

After some weeks of cramped-up accommodations and limited room, the various departments of the City Government which have been for some time located at Standard Hall were yesterday gladdened by the announcement that the new City Hall, on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, would be ready for partial occupancy to-day. The Comptroller's office, the Law Department, the City Treasurer, and the Mayor, are the parties affected, and after 10 o'clock this morning they will be found at the new place. The southern entrance to the building, on Adams street, will be first occupied, as follows: The first door on the left of the hall, after entering from the street, will be occupied by the City Treasurer and his cashiers. Directly across the hall (first two doors on the right as you come from the street) are devoted to the Mayor's use. The first east-and-west hall, after entering, leads to the Law Department on the right (or east), and to the Comptroller's office on the right (or west end). These are the first occupants of the new building, excepting the City Collector, who has been several days installed, but the other departments of the City Government will rapidly follow just as soon as desks and chairs can be provided. At present the parties who have been moved have been obliged to take the temporary desks that have been in use since the fire.

Sewing Prices.

The Ladies' Christian Union offer to do work at their sewing rooms, No. 191 West Jackson street, at the following prices: Comforters, tied, 50 cents; sheets, 5 cents; pillow-cases, plain, 10 cents; calico dresses, $1; collars and cuffs, plain, [illegible]; skirts, plain, 25 cents; aprons, [illegible] to 75 cents; chemises, 30 cents to $1; drawers, [illegible]; night dresses, 40 cents to $2; gents' [illegible] vests, 50 cents; gents' plain pants, $1; gents' plain shirts, 75 cents; gents' plain underwear, 25 cents.

Information Wanted.

William Byrne, an Englishman by birth, died [illegible] at the Washingtonian Home, in this city. He had formerly resided at Newburgh, [illegible], but latterly had lived in Bridgeport. He [illegible] had a sister in Chicago, the wife of a lumber merchant, and that he has three children in Davenport, Iowa. Mr. T. W. Van Court, Superintendent of the Home, is desirous of receiving information from the relatives of the deceased, and requests that this notice be copied by the Davenport papers.

Announcements.

The Protestant Episcopal Almanac for 1872, published by the Evangelical Knowledge Society, New York, is for sale by Mitchell & Hathaway, 86 South Canal street, Chicago.

—The policy-holders in the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, by calling at the

A GOVERNMENT GHOST.

The Custom House Believed to be Haunted.

Strange Noises at Midnight—Footfalls and Furniture Movings.

The Vexed Spirit of the Departed Porter—What the Officials Think of It.

Since the Court House ghost ceased to make [illegible] at the hour of midnight, and there- [illegible] the prisoners and attracted hun- [illegible] people to witness his or her performances, [illegible] in the supernatural line has agitated the [illegible] the people of this city. That ghost was [illegible], and as the jail turnkeys would never [illegible] any explanation as to the part they took in [illegible] conversations through pipes and the throw- [illegible] pieces of iron against the floor from the [illegible] the public were never able to form [illegible] as to what made the "singular [illegible]." As much mystery envelops a ghost, [illegible] doings were made known to a reporter of [illegible] yesterday, as that of the one who [illegible] home in the old jail for so long a time. [illegible] was supposed to have belonged to a [illegible] who was hung, and his object in visiting [illegible] was to torment the persons who assisted [illegible] him out of the way. This one, on the [illegible], has no such excuse, as he went out [illegible] without any assistance and without [illegible] of a rope; in fact, he was drowned. [illegible] is unknown; but when alive he [illegible] the humble position of porter in the [illegible] Congress street, near Michigan avenue, [illegible] known as Congress Hall. It is now [illegible] House, the government having taken [illegible] of it shortly after the great fire. [illegible] to the story of the porter's comrade, [illegible] went to the lake one evening last [illegible] to take a bath. About an hour afterward, [illegible] was in bed, the porter came into the [illegible] looking very pale, and, without taking off [illegible], jumped into his bunk and went [illegible]. On waking in the morning he could [illegible] the porter, and when he saw his body [illegible] the forenoon he became convinced [illegible] was a ghost that had gone to sleep beside [illegible]. The servant girls were informed of the cir- [illegible], and they firmly believed the house [illegible] by the spirit of the defunct porter. [illegible] were sometimes heard in the room [illegible] deceased had occupied, but [illegible] was seen of his ghostship un- [illegible] evening about 9 o'clock, [illegible] after the man had been drowned. [illegible] the girls, who had been in the yard, and [illegible] walking toward the door leading to the [illegible], saw distinctly, as she avers, the form of [illegible], dressed in ordinary clothing, which [illegible] to be very wet, standing in a doorway [illegible] feet from her. She was frightened at [illegible] apparition, for such she firmly believed it to [illegible] screamed. Her voice disturbed the medi- [illegible] the visitor, who immediately vanished. [illegible] only time he has been seen, but he [illegible] heard from frequently.

[illegible] present time the night watchman, the [illegible], and two other men who are on duty at [illegible] House after nightfall, are somewhat [illegible] and nervous at the manifestations of the [illegible] spirit. For the past two weeks [illegible] heard some one walking in the hall be- [illegible] hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and, al- [illegible] a watch has been kept, no one [illegible] seen. The step, regular and [illegible], is heard plainly, but the owner of the [illegible] not be discovered. The engineer, [illegible], stated that one evening, while pass- [illegible], he heard some one snoring, the [illegible] appearing to come from his bed. He, [illegible] of the other men had fallen asleep, [illegible] the door with the intention of wak- [illegible]. As he did so the snoring ceased, and [illegible] astonished at finding no one in the bed. This [illegible] on his part. The snorer must have been [illegible], and it is no wonder that he is angry [illegible] manifestations of his ill-will. [illegible] believe in ghosts, but cannot account for [illegible] circumstance and for the footsteps [illegible] heard. On another evening, he [illegible] the inspectors' room in the basement, [illegible] deceased individual used to sleep [illegible] work in the hotel, and found [illegible] turned upside down, books and papers [illegible] the floor, inkstands upset, and a large [illegible] would require the strength of three [illegible] moved from one side of the building [illegible]. The only time he had heard no noise [illegible] before entering it, and hence thinks [illegible] of the porter called in some of his [illegible] to drink of ink and a high old [illegible]. The disorder in the room confirms this be- [illegible]. When asked if he did not think the Inspec- [illegible] fixed up the room to frighten him, he [illegible] not believe they did, as they swore [illegible] when they came in next morning, [illegible] condition of their books and papers.

[illegible] of the inspectors, named Harris, is said to [illegible] the footsteps. He is ill now, and one [illegible] comrades said he was scared so badly one [illegible] by some one walking behind him as to be [illegible] to duty. Whether this is true or not is [illegible], as the residence of Harris could not be [illegible].

[illegible] night watchman, Mark C. Weir, who is a [illegible] and don't believe in spirits of any [illegible], had a statement to make. He had fre- [illegible] heard a noise in the hallway, and imag- [illegible] that some one had broken into the house. [illegible] he armed himself and the en- [illegible] started on a tour of exploration. They [illegible] every room and closet, but could find no [illegible] ghost, or whatever it was, had fol- [illegible] stopping when he stopped and stop- [illegible] stepped. He did not believe it was [illegible] because he had heard it when standing [illegible] appear to be at one end of the [illegible] went toward it, the noise [illegible] near the place he had just left. [illegible] McLean, while washing his hands one [illegible], heard a rap on his door. [illegible] but no one doing so, he opened the [illegible] could see nothing.

[illegible] government officers really believe [illegible] there is a ghost in the building, because [illegible] have not heard the footsteps. Phil Hoyne, [illegible] United States Commissioner, has volunteered [illegible] to remain over night in the build- [illegible] be "convinced," but has failed to do so. [illegible] Tom Andrews, whose tendencies are [illegible], has been consulted, and he inclines [illegible] belief that the footfall is made by some one [illegible] the spirit-world.

[illegible] the noises are produced for the pur- [illegible] frightening the night men, or whether [illegible] occasioned by an angry "spirit" who does [illegible] to have his slumbers disturbed, matters [illegible]. Unless the ghost is more violent than he [illegible], his efforts to get rid of his tormentors [illegible] unavailing.

A "BURNT OUT" CHRISTMAS.

The Little People at the West—A Neat Appeal in Their Behalf by Gail Hamilton.

The Boston Transcript of the 15th inst. has the [illegible] timely note from a popular writer in [illegible] movement that strongly appeals to the sym- [illegible] and all contemporaries of the press: [illegible] They are trying to grow a Christ- [illegible] is Chicago for the burnt-out children and [illegible] to make the fact known [illegible]. Unhappy Chicago is now, as she [illegible] a slow-going city, and does [illegible] of the East [illegible] morning, and have our magazines [illegible] But cannot you gentlemen of the daily [illegible] from following after Congresses, [illegible] and the fashions of the world, [illegible] away, and lay before your readers the fact [illegible] great devastation among the dolls, [illegible] great destitution in the play-houses [illegible] Presbyterian children have no sugar-plums, [illegible] Plymouth Congregational children are with- [illegible] and the little "Liberal" Christians [illegible] to their name. But Miss Bross, who [illegible] the female wing of the Young Men's [illegible] Union of Chicago, is determined to take a [illegible] at the rooms of the Union, [illegible] avenue, even if she raises noth- [illegible] but Dead Sea fruit. "As [illegible] has a fine crop of ashes, that seems [illegible] labor, and will you not, Messrs. Editors, [illegible] about your sanctums, and pick up any [illegible] or puzzles or dolls, games, children's [illegible] spoons, comforters of any sort that may be [illegible] or even any loose change that may have [illegible] your pockets—and send it to the Young [illegible] Union, 300 Washington street, Boston, [illegible] Claus will immediately take charge of it, [illegible] drop it down every chimney left stand- [illegible] little children."

GAIL HAMILTON.

Other papers please copy and intensify.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Moving Into the New City Hall.

[illegible] some weeks of cramped-up accommoda- [illegible] limited room, the various departments [illegible] City Government which have been for [illegible] located at Standard Hall were yes- [illegible] gladdened by the announcement that the [illegible] Hall, on the corner of Adams and La- [illegible], would be ready for partial occu- [illegible] day. The Comptroller's office, the Law [illegible], the City Treasurer, and the Mayor, [illegible] parties affected, and after 10 o'clock this [illegible] they will be found at the new place. The [illegible] entrance to the building, on Adams [illegible] will be first occupied, as follows: [illegible] door on the left of the [illegible] entering from the street, will be occu- [illegible] the City Treasurer and his cashiers. [illegible] across the hall (first two doors on the [illegible] coming from the street) are devoted to [illegible]. The first east-and-west hall, [illegible] leads to the Law Department on [illegible], and to the Comptroller's office [illegible] west end). These are the first [illegible] of the building, excepting the [illegible], who has been several days install- [illegible] department of the City Govern- [illegible] follow just as soon as desks and [illegible] provided. At present the parties [illegible] have been obliged to take the [illegible] desks that have been in use since [illegible]

Sewing Prices.

The [illegible] Christian Union offer to do work at [illegible], No. 191 West Jackson street, [illegible] prices: Comforters, tied, [illegible] cents; pillow-cases, plain, [illegible]; collars and cuffs, plain, [illegible]; skirts, plain, 25 cents; aprons, [illegible]; chemises, 20 cents to $1; drawers, [illegible]; night dresses, 40 cents to $2; gents' [illegible] 40 cents; gents' plain pants, $1; [illegible] shirts, 75 cents; gents' plain under- [illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible], an Englishman by birth, died [illegible] at the Washingtonian Home, [illegible]. He had formerly resided at Newburgh, [illegible] latterly had lived in Bridgeport. He [illegible] the Home one week. It is believed [illegible] a sister in Chicago, the wife of a [illegible], and that he has three children in [illegible] Iowa. Mr. T. M. Van Court, Superin- [illegible] the Home, is desirous of receiving in- [illegible] from the relatives of the deceased, and [illegible] requests that this notice be copied by [illegible] papers.

Announcements.

The Protestant Episcopal Almanac for 1872, [illegible] by the Evangelical Knowledge Society, [illegible] is for sale by Mitchell & Hathaway, [illegible] Canal street, Chicago.

The policy-holders in the Teutonia Fire In- [illegible] Company, of Cleveland, by calling at the office of Murray & Mason, No. 15 South Desplaines street, can learn something to their advantage.

—Friends of education who intend to be present at the annual session of the State Teachers' Association, to be held in Dixon, and who desire places of entertainment, will report to S. C. Smith, at Union Hall, Dixon, or by letter, previous to the meeting.

Miscellaneous.

A "Philadelphia Commercial Traveller" donates $50 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

—Mrs. Lincoln is at present stopping at the Howard House, in St. Charles, Kane County. She is soon to take a winter trip to Florida.

—John W. Coon, the Chicago billiardist, has been astonishing the people of Leavenworth, Kansas, with his play, plain and "on toast."

—With commendable candor, a theatre located near the incipiency of the great conflagration, in announcing the cast of an original local drama, includes "Bummers, lunch-grabbers, pick-pockets, &c., by the company."

—A correspondent writes to correct the statement in our report of the fire at the smelting works, that the foreman was the first to give the alarm. He says that Mr. H. L. Andrews, of the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co., saw the flames bursting out of the windows of the establishment, and rushed to the Williams hose office, where nothing had been heard of the fire. He further states that the smelting works had caught fire at least half a dozen times before, within a few months, and had always been considered as dangerous to neighboring buildings.

THE NEW YORK ART RELIEF FUND.

How It Shall be Distributed—Conference Between the Committee and the Chicago Artists.

John F. Stafford, Wm. Bross, and B. F. Culver, the committee appointed to distribute the fund contributed in New York to relieve the artists in this city, called a meeting of those interested at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening. About 30 painters responded to the summons, being nearly all who are remaining in Chicago. The meeting was held in the wine-room. The committee conferred together briefly, and the artists gathered in knots about the apartment, conferring together about their private griefs, and their future prospects. Two lady devotees of the fine arts were in the little assembly.

The conference of the committee being ended, Mr. Stafford, the Chairman, said that as the artists present would probably not care to tell their needs in public the committee would sit in another room, and see the ladies and gentlemen present one at a time. Some had suffered more than others, and it was the desire of the New York contributors, and the intention of the committee to have the money given according to the necessities of individuals.

Mr. Henderson said that he had talked with quite a number of artists, and the opinion was very generally expressed that the money ought to be equally distributed.

Mr. Stafford thought that was not the view of the New York artists. If a man had a wife and children, his necessities was greater, and he should have a larger proportion of the fund.

Mr. Henderson suggested that the bosom companions of the recipient and the tender offshoots of the parent stem were not artists, and should not, therefore, be taken into account in the distribution.

Mr. Bross stated that it was not likely that all the money would be distributed on the present occasion. Perhaps there were some artists living at a distance, who ought to participate in the division. A portion of the money would be retained, and disbursed within the next few days. By that time the committee would be ready to distribute the remainder. This course the committee thought to be wise and proper. There was no doubt but that the artists would get all the money. He had in his possession checks for about $200, from Alexander White, the proceeds of his exhibition.

Mr. Henderson desired an understanding as to who were to be considered the proper recipients of the fund.

Mr. Stafford replied: "All professional artists, without regard to their ability."

"And not those who are not pursuing art as a means of livelihood," pursued Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Stafford didn't suppose any would come to that place who were not professional artists.

Mr. Henderson. "You must discriminate in this respect."

Mr. Stafford. "That is certainly what we intend to do."

Mr. Henderson. "It would be a very proper thing for the committee to take means to discover whether the applicants are considered professional artists or not."

Mr. Bross. "I guess Mr. Stafford knows all the artists by name."

A venerable German artist, by the name of Gueider, came forward at this point and presented his credentials, saying that he had been in Chicago for the last eight years, and had lost three years' work. He stated that he was called a professor of the fine arts. He did not like to ask assistance, but it seemed necessary.

The committee retired, stating that they would see those present seriatim, and with true gallantry promising that the ladies should be called first.

The Illness of the Prince of Wales.

The London Standard, of Dec. 1, gives a careful analysis of the disease of the Prince of Wales, and makes some observations in regard to the origin and effect of the typhoid fever, alike interesting to the professional and the general public. Our readers in the country will see at a glance how dangerous it is to allow their families to drink "slough" or surface water, especially during the hot season, when the pestilential ingredients become concentrated by evaporation. We quote a portion of the article from the Standard:

We cannot but attribute the favorable course which the disease has hitherto taken in part to the concurrence of several fortunate circumstances. In the first place, at the earliest period of the attack, the nature of the disease was accurately made out. The attack of whitlow, from which the Prince suffered, may or may not have had something to do with the operation of the poison on the system; probably its occurrence was a coincidence. But be that as it may, the Prince's medical attendants—Mr. Oscar Clayton in the first instance, and Dr. Lowe subsequently, on seeing the Prince—seem to have suspected, from the nature of the febrile disturbance, that there was something in the background, and, with most creditable acumen, fever was suspected, and was made out at the earliest possible moment when it could be recognized. Now, the prescription of a proper regimen of diet, repose, and medicine at the outset of typhoid fever has a value which cannot be overrated. If, when a patient is attacked by typhoid fever the nature of the malady be overlooked, and certain active measures and medicines be adopted which would very likely be the case if typhoid fever were unrecognized, no little harm sometimes may be done. The correct diagnosis of the Prince's illness at the earliest stage has been so much in favor of the illustrious patient; whilst it unquestionably reflects great credit upon his Royal Highness' medical attendants at the time. Subsequently the Prince has had the advantage of Dr. Gull's most accurate judgment and the experience of Sir Wm. Jenner, who is pre-eminently the authority on typhoid fever.

We sincerely hope that the lamentable occurrence which has prostrated the heir apparent upon a sick bed at Sandringham will not be lost upon the public. Typhoid fever is a disease which is, if not absolutely, at least in the vast majority of cases, preventable; yet we permit the conditions which generate the pest to operate more or less unchecked throughout the country. It is perfectly true that the disease exists chiefly in rural places, and in the alleys and lanes of most of our large towns, but it also prevails within the walls of royal dwelling-places. The conditions of its production consist in the pollution of air and water by decomposing sewage matter. Unlike typhus fever, which is the accompaniment of overcrowding and poverty, typhoid finds its way to the palace as well as to the hovel, in the face of the best hygienic measures, if only there be pollution of the drinking water. Any one who is interested in the question should study the reports which have been made on this subject during the last ten or twelve years in the annual reports of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Local Government Board, and he will not fail to find an accumulated mass of evidence on this subject which is simply overwhelming in proof of the proposition above enunciated. For the moment our thoughts turn to Sandringham, and we hope that, good as the drainage arrangements may be supposed to be, and well as they have hitherto worked, not a stone will be left unturned to discover and unearth all possible sources of fouling of the water supply. Meanwhile Lord Londesborough will, no doubt, clear up any doubt that remains in regard to the existence of typhoid fever producing causes at his seat. The more recent facts which have come to our knowledge lead us to infer that Sandringham and not Scarborough originated the Prince's malady. Of course, we do not forget that the introduction of the fever poison in Sandringham may have led to the spread of the disease there. Whatever may be the truth of the matter, a searching inquiry is clearly and immediately needed. The public do not forget that other members of the royal family may be exposed to the chances of infection from a polluted water supply at Sandringham, and they will naturally feel uneasy until all apprehension on this score is set aside.

A Free Public Library.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hope the project for the establishment of a Free Library in Chicago will not be lost sight of in the midst of the engrossing labors which are pressing upon our citizens. The impulse which the movement in this direction had received in England has doubtless met with some check in consequence of the silly letters of some American resident in London, whose name (Smalley) I should judge to be a fit expression of his character; and any unfavorable influence which the project may have suffered by reason of the petty and ungenerous treatment it met with from one of our own countrymen ought to be promptly effaced by some public expression of our hearty and grateful appreciation of the kind and generous action of our friends in England in aid of this most important measure.

A large and well-chosen library, free to all her people, will be one of the greatest benefactions which can be conferred upon our city. The want of such a library has for years been felt to be a serious evil by every thoughtful man amongst us.

In building up again the great city,—which, even in its ruins, is more dear to our hearts than any spot on earth,—let us not forget that it is not material prosperity alone which can make any city truly great. Chicago, in her palmy days of wealth and prosperity, was less reputed by the world than she is to-day. Then boastfulness, and display, and devotion to money-making were conspicuous features in her character. The fire, which burned up so much that was valuable, has also consumed much of the folly and nonsense, the sham and shoddy of her life, and developed great qualities of character, which have lifted her high up in the world's esteem. Her cheerfulness, and hope, and courage under appalling calamities; the wonderful energy with which she has sprung to the work of rebuilding her desolated city; the loyalty of her people to the common welfare, lifting them above all the bonds of party and political prejudice; the devotion of many of her citizens to the great work of relieving the destitute people, to the sacrifice of their own private business and interest,—all these have combined to awaken the admiration and enlist the sympathies of the world in her behalf. In the language of one of our most gifted writers, "Chicago has truly made her grief her glory."

Now, in rebuilding our city, we need to bear ever in mind that piles of brick and mortar, however towering in height and majestic in structure, do not make a city; nor vast stock-yards, elevators, and packing-houses; nor the amount of beef, pork, lumber, and grain which are sold in her markets. It is the people which make the city, and, if they are utterly given over to the worship of Mammon and the pursuit of material prosperity, there is nothing which is truly great or glorious in such a city, however many miles of costly buildings may line its streets.

Let us seek, while we build up her structures in forms more stately and imposing than before, to lay at the same time the foundations of a broad and generous culture among her people. Let us do what we can to make Chicago a great intellectual and literary as well as commercial centre, where scholars and men of science and letters shall find the largest opportunities for study and investigation; where the labors of the mind shall be appreciated at their true value; and men of ideas, devoted wholly to literary and scientific pursuits, shall find a home where they will be able to secure every needed advantage in the prosecution of their labors.

Nothing will more conduce to this result than an extensive and valuable Public Library, free to all who desire to use it; and I trust we shall speedily have a public meeting called, and a full and strong expression made of the public interest in this measure, and suitable steps taken to promote the success of a movement of so much importance to the future welfare and the true glory of Chicago.

I shall be glad to give any aid in my power in furtherance of this object. Very respectfully,

CHICAGO, Dec. 18. E. C. LARNED.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The Last Moments of John Ware, the Parricide.

Camden N. J. (Dec. 15), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

John Ware was hanged in the county jail-yard here this morning. The crime for which he suffered was the murder of his father, John A. Ware, a man upward of 72 years ago. The tragedy originated in a wrangle about a milk-pan between Mrs. Williamson, the condemned man's sister, and old Mrs. Ware. John took his mother's side and assaulted his sister. The husband of the latter then interfered and knocked his wife's assailant down. Young Ware thereupon seized an old army musket, used for rabbit shooting, and drove his sister and brother-in-law from the homestead, firing at them as they fled. Ware's father, who had been absent during the quarrel, returned soon afterward, and a second quarrel ensued, this time between the old man and his wife. Mrs. Ware testified on the trial that her husband began cursing her about her sons, saying: "There sits your best boy, and I can skin him in a minute," and that he picked up a bolt and stood right before her, and said, "Leave the house, or I'll split your brains out in five minutes." Mrs. Ware accordingly went off.

The only persons then remaining in the house were Mrs. Campion, a boarder, and the father and son. The woman went up stairs to avoid being drawn into the quarrel. She was the principal witness for the State. Her testimony was that old Mr. Ware told John to put up the gun and behave himself. That the father then went out to cut grass, and that John, resting his gun on the fence, discharged its contents at his father.

The defence was insanity. It was ably conducted by Colonel Scovel, but the subtle theories advanced were incomprehensible to the stern farmers of Camden County who were on the jury, and the prisoner was doomed. The fact that he rifled the old man's pockets after he killed him, taking therefrom $162, was accepted as proof that the motive for the crime was robbery.

One hundred and thirty shot marks in all were found upon the victim's body. He was riddled with wounds from the abdomen to the head. Some shots entered between the ribs, six penetrated the side of the mouth, several struck the chin, one passed through the ball of the eye into the brain, and many went through the temple into the skull.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Fredericks kindly admitted your correspondent into the presence of the condemned man. At the time he entered John Ware was sitting down in one corner of his cage. His feet were elevated against the bars, and he appeared to be enjoying the cigar which he was smoking. The Sheriff spoke kindly to him. He asked him if he wouldn't turn his heart toward God, and reminded him that his last hour was drawing near. John Ware hung his head. His face flushed a deep crimson, and tears rushed to his eyes; but he said nothing. Then the Sheriff asked him whether he had anything to say which he would like to have printed, and ended by introducing your correspondent.

John put his white flabby hand between the bars, and shook hands with the correspondent, saying:

"They want to hang somebody down here. They say four or five murders have been committed in Camden County, and it was time somebody was hung, so they are going to begin on me."

Correspondent. Have you given up all hope, John, of a reprieve?

John looked up and grinned. His smile was positively hideous.

"Oh yes," he replied; "I don't see much use of hoping. They've reprieved me twice, and I guess there's no more show."

Correspondent. Are you not afraid to die?

Ware (with another broad grin)—I don't see what's the use of bellowing and crying about it. Better be hanged than go to the State Prison for life.

Here Ware caught sight of your correspondent's cane, and asked his permission to examine it. He handed it to the old grey-headed gentleman who was officiating as his keeper. He passed it between the bars to the prisoner.

"Say, old man," said he, addressing his keeper and swinging the cane, "if you had a high hat and one of these what a swell you would cut!"

John laughed loudly when he said this.

Presently his dinner was brought up. It consisted of roast chicken. John seized a wing and picked the bone with gluttonous haste.

"John," said your correspondent, "if I was in your place I don't think I could eat so much chicken."

"Oh," said he, "you're chicken-hearted; that's what's the matter with you."

Cor. Well, not exactly that, John; you are simply mistaken in your idea of true courage.

Ware. Well, I might as well be independent as any other way.

These few passages illustrate sufficiently the man's frame of mind. He was perfectly resigned to his fate, but steadily refused either to pray or allow others to pray with him. His stoicism he maintained to the last. It was evident that he possessed extraordinary nerve power. The nervous twitchings of his mouth in his last few moments betrayed the fearful struggle within. Under any other condition his fortitude would have been considered heroism. A few days ago he was waited upon by Dr. Duffee, Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia University. This gentleman told him that he thought he could resuscitate him after the Sheriff had performed his duty. It was thought by some that Ware's indifference to death was to be attributed to his confidence in the Professor's ability to galvanize the life back into him. He signed the following paper before the Professor left him:

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 8, 1871.

Sheriff Henry Fredericks:

You will please hand over my body after execution to Dr. Duffee, Professor of Surgery, Philadelphia University.

His
JOHN × WARE.
mark.

Witnesses: Calvin E. Lynch, Chas. Snyder.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Sheriff, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Porter and several clergymen, entered Ware's cage to make the final arrangements. Ware exhibited no trepidation. Sheriff Fredericks wept like a child when he approached the condemned man. He implored him to join with the company in one prayer to God. Ware hung his head and maintained a painful silence. For over five minutes all entreated the condemned man to say a prayer. At last Ware dropped down, but not on his knees. He bent his right leg and rested on his right heel. Then a touching prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Heiser. During its delivery Ware nervously twirled his slim mustache and appeared not to hear the solemn words. At its conclusion, R. Stricker Jenkins, Esq., the prosecutor of the pleas, entered the cage and asked John to shake hands with him and forgive him, as he had only done his duty. John looked like a sulky school-boy, and neither offered his hand nor said anything, nor even appeared to notice the presence of the prosecutor. The followed another curious scene. Everybody gathered round the condemned man and interceded for the forgiveness of the attorney. But John was relentless. For five minutes he was entreated to give his hand to Mr. Jenkins. Finally, as though to get rid of the crowd, he extended his left hand. Then the doctors, reporters, keepers, Constables and Sheriff bade him good-bye. He was handcuffed with his arms behind him and the black cap was placed on his head.

The procession to the gallows was formed. The doomed man was supported on either side by Sheriff Frederick and Deputy Sheriff Porter. Of the solemn-looking party that moved down the stairs and through the corridors of the Court House to the scaffold, Ware was the most unconcerned. Arrived under the gibbet, the Sheriff again besought Ware to look to Jesus. At this time the rope was dangling from the beam immediately before Ware's face. He stood as immovable as a statue, his lips firmly set, and his eyes bent on the ground. The Sheriff again gave vent to his feelings, and wept. He put his hands on Ware's shoulders, looked entreatingly at him, and turned round to the spectators, and said, with much anguish:

"I cannot send this young man into eternity without a prayer. Won't one of your clergymen offer up prayer?"

Then the Rev. Mr. Heiser again prayed for the dying culprit. All removed their hats, and many knelt around the scaffold, but John Ware stood immovable and silent. The only symptom of life that he gave was the twirling of his manacled fingers behind him.

When the prayer ceased the Sheriff hesitated. He did not appear to be satisfied. "I can't see this man die in this way," he exclaimed. "John, won't you promise me to look to Jesus? Oh, John, say you will. Oh, John, do promise me this."

For the first time the lips of the condemned man moved. He never raised his eyes from the ground. He only replied, "I won't promise nothing," and as he uttered these, his last words on earth, he shook his head. The suspense, though it must have been terrible to the man, was still further prolonged by one of his keepers, an old gray-headed man, who dropped on his knees and prayed. The old man trembled violently, and wept as he prayed; but John Ware stood as unmoved as ever. At the conclusion of this prayer the Sheriff and the old man extended their hands to Ware, forgetting, in their excitement, that his hands were manacled behind him.

The Sheriff next drew the black cap down over his face. Deputy Sheriff Porter coolly adjusted the noose, a duty which occupied another two minutes. A Special Deputy produced a new and bright broad-axe from beneath his overcoat. He handed it to the Sheriff who knelt down to cut the rope. One flourish with it, and the dreadful work was done. As the weight fell Ware was lifted suddenly into the air about four feet. He had then a fall of about one foot on the slack of the rope, and this dislocated his neck. Muscular contraction continued about ten minutes, pulsation ceased in thirteen minutes, and the beating of the heart stopped in fifteen minutes.

Prof. Duffie's galvanic batteries were all charged. He waited anxiously for his subject. When the body was cut down half an hour later he presented the order. The Sheriff, however, declined to hand it over to him, placing it instead in charge of the dead man's relations. The widow objected to his being galvanized, and the mother handed in this protest:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, Louisa Ware, the mother of John Ware, will not give my consent to anyone to experiment upon the body of my son, John Ware. But it is my wish that Mr. William Hollinshead shall act in unison with Samuel P. Chaw, the administrator of the estate of my husband, deceased, and such undertaker as they choose, toward giving him a Christian burial. And I do most earnestly protest against any doctors, or anyone except those mentioned, having anything to do with the body of my son John after he has been declared dead; and it is furthermore my wish that he shall be taken to our lot at Williamstown and there be buried, the space of one grave from the grave of his father.

Her
LOUISA × WARE.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES COX.

Ware left a confession admitting that he had killed his father, but that he had done so in a fit of passion caused by his father's brutal treatment of his mother.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The new Main street railway, in Quincy, running from Sixth to Thirtieth street, will soon be ready for business, and the line from Main street, out Twentieth, to Highland Park, is almost completed.

—Stephen M. Ballou, of Quincy, who was taken to Texas and tried for the murder of James P. Golden, was recently found guilty, after a trial lasting eleven days.

—The people of Lincoln have determined to purchase a steam fire engine, and organize a fire department at once. The late disastrous conflagration there has taught them the need of such an organization.

—The legal voters of Hazel Green Township, Illinois, have given sixty majority in favor of taxing that town $80,000 in aid of the Dubuque & Monroe Railroad.

—About 500 Indians are camped on Rock River, eight or ten miles from Geneseo, where they are devoting their time and energies to catching bullheads and eating them. They are probably some of the old Winnebago tribe.

—A young man, "strapped," came to Galena, and, in order secure board and lodging, delivered himself up as a murderer, saying that he, at such a time, killed a policeman in Boston. The Chief of Police of the latter city telegraphs Galena that no such murder was ever committed in Boston. The young man is yet in jail at Galena, feeding at the expense of the county.

—Rev. H. B. Thayer, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Warren, has accepted a unanimous call of the First Presbyterian Church at Cairo, and will enter upon his ministry there on the 1st of January.

—A petition is in circulation in Dixon requesting the Common Council to declare all wooden awnings to be nuisances.

—Lena, Freeport, Mt. Carroll, Forreston, Polo, Oregon, Dixon, Morrison, and Rochelle, each have a flourishing literary society, which hold weekly meetings.

—The Bureau County Fair for 1872 will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the fair grounds in Princeton.

WISCONSIN.

Thirty-one vessels are laid up at Racine.

—The number of convicts in the State Prison at Waupun is 201.

—The Wausau Wisconsin says the lumber merchants from the lower country have been creating quite a stir in that village during the past week, one man alone contracting 20,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Davenport in the spring.

—A telegraph line is being erected between Oshkosh and Ripon.

—At a meeting of the Common Council in Janesville, a few evenings since, the subject of licensing groggeries being up, one of the Aldermen proposed that, as men were licensed to sell intoxicating drinks, it was not fair and just that men wanting to drink intoxicating liquors should also be compelled to pay a license of $10 for the privilege of doing so.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne has now two daily, one tri-weekly, and six weekly newspapers. The two dailies and four of the weekly papers are published in the English language; the tri-weekly and two of the weeklies in German.

—A gentleman of Bedford proposed to two young ladies to teach them the art of boxing, paying their expenses while under tuition, and, after becoming proficient in the art, to give them $100 each per month, [illegible] exhibition. They have the proposition under advisement.

—Lakeville boasts of the largest pair of boots in Indiana. They were made for a farmer in that vicinity, and measures fourteen inches in length six inches across the ball of the foot, and four inches across the heel, and weigh six pounds.

—A party of young men in Lafayette, who are engaged to learn the telegraph art, have put up about a mile and a half of wire in that city, leading from one business house to another.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Cassa Olney, of Maple Rapids, whose leg was recently amputated at the lower third of the thigh, a difficult and dangerous operation, is fast recovering, and was able to be about the house on the fifteenth day after the operation.

—One of the most important law cases ever tried in the Kent Circuit is now in progress. It is the case of McCabe against Ludington and others, and is a suit that has been in the Mason Circuit for years, but was transferred to this circuit. It is a foreclosure on a mortgage, and involves directly several thousand dollars, and indirectly the title to the greater part, if not all, of the village of Ludington.

—Several well-known German capitalists in Grand Rapids intend to form a joint stock company, with a capital of about $40,000, to operate at Cascade. The whole privilege of the water-power there, together with the saw-mill and flouring-mill, has already been purchased. The company intend to make many improvements there, and, among them, will build an extensive furniture manufactory, and possibly a hotel.

—Arrangements have been made to get out, the present winter, about 45,000,000 feet of logs on Bad River and its tributaries,—an increase of 20,000,000 over last winter.

—Mr. Donihue, of Marine City, whose store was closed on account of a supposed small-pox patient being in an adjoining apartment, is about to bring an action against the village, claiming $2,000 damages.

—The number of feet of lumber remaining on the docks of the river at Bay City, and ready for transportation, is 49,020,000. It is all sold except 16,235,000 feet.

—Mayor Stearns, of Big Rapids, has called a special election for December 26, to vote $15,000 to complete the Holly Water Works and procure hose and hose carriages. At a similar election some time ago the question was defeated, but it will doubtless be carried this time.

—Wm. H. Aulls, of Bridgewater, died on the 9th from rheumatic and dropsical affections of the heart. Mr. Aulls was nearly 70 years of age, one of the earliest settlers of that town, and a large land-holder.

—The Hon. William Thompson, formerly of Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., died at the residence of his son, in Tyrone, Livingston County, November 18. He was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., March 4, 1788, and removed to Seneca County in 1812, where he commenced the practice of law, and continued till 1843, representing that county in the Legislature of New York from 1816 to 1820, during the agitation of the Erie Canal question, of which he was a strong partisan. In 1836 he engaged in Michigan land speculations, together with the Hon. William L. Marcy and Thomas W. Alcott, of Albany, travelling, through the then wilderness, on horseback, locating government lands in various parts of the State. In 1843 he became permanently a resident of Michigan, and for the last twenty years has been living with his son.

—It has long been the custom to issue rations of tobacco to the convicts in the State Prison. The amount annually paid for this purchase has often amounted to $2,000,—an average of $3 or $4 to each prisoner. Mr. Morris, the agent, has offered to supply each prisoner who will forego the use of the weed with any one of the standard magazines for the year. About seventy have already chosen the magazines instead of tobacco, and more will probably follow suit.

—Joe Jefferson and Henry Ward Beecher have both declined to open the new Opera House at Bay City, and Bay City is tinctured with melancholy.

MINNESOTA.

The grain shipments of Lake City for the year were 749,200 bushels.

—The taxable valuation of Wright County is $1,129,920. The total amount of taxes levied for the year, $90,126.29.

—The Taylors Falls Reporter says that the pineries are swarming with lumbermen; and that, so far, there has been but few accidents compared with those occurring in former years.

—General Rosser, engineer in charge of the Northern surveys on the Northern Pacific Railroad, informs the Duluth Herald that inexhaustible beds of coal of excellent quality have been found along the line, and that this coal can be delivered at Duluth for $3 and $4 per ton.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Will offer between now and the 1st January, to reduce stock, the following goods at prices very much below their market value:

750 dozen White Lace and Lace Edge Nubias, (assorted).

550 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.

3,500 dozen Ladies', Children's, and Gents' Hosiery.

100 bales Plain and Plaid Flannels, (all prices).

Also have just received a full line of Lace and Fancy Goods, suitable for the Holiday trade.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Hide & Leather Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass.

The undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the above-named corporation by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The said Court, by its decree dated December 9, 1871, has directed said Receivers to declare and pay a dividend to the creditors of said corporation of THIRTY PER CENT upon the just claims of said creditors. Said dividend is payable in Boston ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH OF THE PRESENT MONTH, to such of said creditors as shall prove their claims, to the satisfaction of said Receivers, before the first day of March, A. D. 1872.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

Notice to Masons and Builders

We have 8 or 10 teams that we can use for taking contracts for hauling sand and removing debris.

NELSON & BENSON,
Contractors Lincoln Park,
Office 125 West Randolph-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on State near Twentieth-st, on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, from 12 to 5 o'clock p. m.

M. D. HENNESSY, Sec'y.

Office of the Board of Public Works,

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter the construction of all temporary wooden buildings in the burnt district will be prohibited unless building permits are first obtained from this Office.

J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

ATTENTION.

A gentleman, 40 years of age, and for many years Cashier of one of the largest mercantile houses in New York, wishes to invest about $10,000 in some regular business in Chicago, conducted upon Christian principles, where he can devote his energies to the upbuilding of the concern. Address, with full particulars, Box 2218, New York City, or Box 830, Chicago.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

Weather Strips!

The best in the market, at BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st. The trade supplied at low rates.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF

LILL'S CHICAGO BREWING CO.,

Corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1871.

This company has about 200 puncheons (containing 35 barrels each) which will be sold to the best bidder or cash. Apply on the premises.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

COD LIVER OIL. CARBOLIC ACID.

88 West Washington-st.

J. M. HIRSH & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST SIDE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

No 50 North Sheldon-st.

The undersigned call the attention of those desiring careful instruction and the personal attention of the principal to their sons, to the above school, which has for some years received the best patronage on the North Side. Among its patrons are Messrs. E. W. Blatchford, E. G. Tinkham, H. W. King, F. H. Winslow.

EDWARD S. WATERS, A. M. Principal.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts., removed from 71 Washington-st., still adjust with scientific accuracy Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, for the cure of Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, apparatus for Bowlegs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all other physical deformities. Remember the old reliable concern and the new location.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of AMES, SHERMAN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of jobbing Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Umbrellas, at 56 and 58 Wabash-av., in this city, will open about Feb. 1, 1872.

GEO. C. AMES,
GEO. C. SHERMAN,
F. T. SHERMAN.

WANTED

WANTED.

An experienced man, who is capable of taking charge of a lumber yard as foreman and salesman; one who can figure bills readily, and is acquainted with city trade. The best of references required. Address LUMBERMAN, Tribune office, for three days.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FURS.

MINK FURS! MINK FURS!

The Best Stock AND Lowest Prices AT

BREWSTER'S,

(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s),

State and Twentieth-sts.

ERMINE FURS.

We have a very complete stock of the purest quality, at extremely low prices.

MORRIS,

272 West Madison-st.

FURS, HATS, CAPS,

GLOVES, AND UMBRELLAS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 227 East Washington-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, and Dressed Hogs, for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO. Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

FRUITS, ETC.

J. B. INDERRIEDEN & BRO.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

FRUITS

AND

FANCY GROCERIES,

111 FIFTH-AV.,

Between Madison and Washington-sts.,

J. B. INDERRIEDEN, AUG. INDERRIEDEN. CHICAGO, ILL.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR SORE THROAT,

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or for Tubercular Consumption, Tumors, and other forms of Scrofula,

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, is warranted and guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfactory results when taken up, or price refunded.

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, publishes its ingredients around every bottle. 8 oz. $1, 4 oz. 50 cents. Commissioned to Druggists and Dealers.

TONIC BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS (one a dose, 25 cts. per bottle, in glass bottles), warranted. Address Chicago Office AMERICAN MEDICINE CO.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa da Santiago.	Partagas.
La Antiguedad.	Cubanas.
Flor del Fumar.	Figaro.
Flor del Lazo.	Espanola.
C. Gonzales.	Henry Clay.
Aguila de Oro.	Ingenuidad.
Churruca.	Intimidad.
Upmann.	Rosalia.
Opeguera.	La Reserva.
Aclaracion.	Aguila Universal.
Legitimidad.	Excepcion.
Murias.	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1 1871.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,
(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER,

OF WAUKESHA, WIS.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois. Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot,

730 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 14, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Hays, until 11 o'clock, a. m., January 15, 1872, for the delivery at

HAYS CITY, KANSAS, OF

160,000 pounds Corn,
12,000 pounds Oats,
3,000 pounds Bran,

In sacks, in each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1872.

The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in *January*, which must be delivered prior to the thirty-first (31st) day of the month.

Bidders will state their price *per one hundred* (100) *pounds*.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.

No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dept. Mo.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 16 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Chairman Light-House Board.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Holiday Presents!

We have received for the

HOLIDAYS

A complete assortment of the CELEBRATED WM. KNABE & CO. and other first-class

PIANO-FORTES

Also a full assortment of Elegantly Embroidered Cloth Piano Covers, Piano Stools, Musical Boxes, Accordions, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Drums, and every kind of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A large number of the IMPROVED

BAUER ORGANS,

The most beautiful and perfect instruments ever offered to the public, now on hand. Also a fine lot of first-class PIANOS, PRICES of which we have

Reduced to $300

For the Holidays Only.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

WAREROOMS,

270 AND 614 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO

ROOT & CADY,

612 *Michigan-av.*

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Steck Pianos,

Root & Cady Pianos,

STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

E. T. ROOT, G. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

CHICKERING PIANO

AT

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

STATIONERY.

The New Year

Is Near at Hand, and

Merchants, Bankers,

INSURANCE AND

Railroad Corporations

Should send in their orders at once to

Smeal, Rebanks & Co.,

Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Commercial Printers, No. 40 EAST HARRISON-ST., between State-st. and Wabash-av., who are now fully prepared to execute promptly all orders for Blank Books and Printing.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS,

BRACKETS, STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS, POSTS, &C.

Full assortment now on hand. Manufactory in full operation. Orders promptly filled. Goods delivered free of charge.

Office and Manufactory corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts., Lumber District.

PALMER, FULLER & CO.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO.,

229 MICHIGAN-AV., lake front, formerly 86 Lake-st.

DOW, MORAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants, Cheese and Flour Dealers,

70 and 72 West Lake-st.,

Branch—268 Michigan-av.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

HEDDEN & BROWN,

thoroughly practical CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS, are prepared to take contracts for the erection of new buildings, or alterations and repairs of old ones. Painting and Glazing neatly attended to. Immediate attention given to any order. Address 156 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Express Co.

REDUCED RATES

on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.
December, 1871.

TREES! TREES!

The Undersigned, Who Planted the

BIG TREES IN LINCOLN PARK,

Are prepared to plant Trees of all kinds and sizes, and warrant them to grow thriftily.

NELSON & BENSON,
Contractors Lincoln Park.

OFFICE 125 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

Floors that Wont Burn!

MADE OF MARBLE,

WHITE & BLACK,

By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

CHURCH LOTS.

We have several fine sites, corners and inside, on the avenues, suitable for the erection of Churches or Dwellings. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

STORAGE.

Flour, provisions, groceries, and other non-hazardous goods stored in our stone warehouses at reasonable rates. Connect with all railroads. Low insurance. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., Grove-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CHRISTMAS.

MILLER & HAVENS,

for many years with Burley & Tyrrell,

have opened a general line of FINE FRENCH CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, PARIANS, etc. All goods warranted as represented.

932 State-st.,

NEAR TWENTY-SECOND.

COAL.

COAL.

Erie, Briar Hill, Wilmington, Lackawanna, Lehigh, and Blossburg

Delivered to any part of the city promptly at the lowest market price.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

OFFICE: 160 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE: 206 West Washington-st.
YARDS: 1 North Market-st.

PRINTING.

The Largest & Most Complete Job Printing House IN CHICAGO.

Horton & Leonard,

Job Printers,

10 N. Jefferson-st.

TWELVE STEAM PRESSES enable us to do every class of Printing promptly, in good style, and at fair prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown; leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful [illegible] Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Cristadoro's [illegible]

Let them leave the field [illegible] an opening for other and inferior [illegible] famous preparation was [illegible] only dye used by ladies [illegible] Nothing was ever [illegible] and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Shoenfeld Brothers, retail dry goods, corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Louis Shoenfeld will settle all affairs of said firm.

LOUIS SHOENFELD,
BENJAMIN SHOENFELD,
LOUIS BRAUNSCHWEIG.

The Chicago Tribune.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
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Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The State Senate has passed a bill (Senate, 303) which, if it becomes a law, will complete the financial paralysis of the government of this city. The bill provides for the transfer of the collection of the city taxes to the County Treasurer. Section 4 of the bill provides that the several Sheriffs, Collectors, officers, and persons having the collection of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, shall, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872, and the same day in each year thereafter, make out and file with the County Treasurer a written statement of delinquent taxes, "setting forth the name of the person, with such unpaid tax or assessment, the description of property, if not real estate, the value of the property, and amount of tax or assessment so charged, and the cause of the delinquency." The County Treasurer thereupon is to be the Collector of Taxes for all purposes, and is to proceed to enforce their collection by sale at the same time provided by law for the collection of State taxes.

The time for the collection of State taxes by sale is September in each year. Under this law the city taxes for the year ending March, 1872, cannot be collected before September, 1872. A peculiar misfortune in this case will result from the fact, that in this city in our expenditures we are one year ahead of our receipts; in other words, the money we collect from tax sales in March, April, and May of each year has already been anticipated by the expenditure of the year closing with April 1. The taxes are due on the second Tuesday in December. From April to December we borrow in advance the revenue needed, and with the taxes when collected pay back what we have borrowed. To postpone the tax sale until September would leave the city helpless.

The same section requires that in the written statement the name of the person owing such unpaid tax shall be furnished. Under this, if the Assessor, through ignorance or otherwise, fails to return the name of the actual owner, the tax cannot be collected at all. How can an Assessor, in a city like this, discover the names of the true owners of all the real estate? The same section requires that the value of all property charged with special assessments shall be returned; in case of special assessments no valuation of the property is made, because there is no relation between the tax in that form and the valuation. The Collector is to return, also, the "cause of delinquency." Is it not all-sufficient that the tax is not paid, and can there be any other fact required?

In the present condition of affairs in this county it is a physical impossibility to copy the books and warrants by the first of March. They make thirteen large volumes of real estate, and three volumes of personal property assessments. This bill requires the return to the County Treasurer of the personal tax lists, and this is in addition to the requirements of the constitution. Considering the way in which personal taxes have been collected heretofore by county officers, it is but reasonable to expect that the city will lose all revenue from that source.

Section 7 of the same bill provides that the County Treasurer shall deliver to the city the taxes by him collected as often as once a month. Why not daily? In a city where the tax exceeds four millions of dollars, and may reach seven millions, why should this tax be retained by the County Treasurer one month?

The bill is unfortunate, also, because, if the State, county, and city taxes are to be collected under an uniform assessment, it will be difficult to understand how any city taxes can be collected under this act, they being levied upon a different assessment.

These are practical difficulties, which, if permitted to take the form of law, will derange the whole financial economy of this city, and leave Chicago not only without revenue, but without the means of levying or collecting it. We do not believe there is any disposition at Springfield to legislate in any way to embarrass or cripple Chicago; on the contrary, there is every disposition to aid us, and to furnish this city with every facility to extricate ourselves from our present extraordinary embarrassments. But the members of the Legislature naturally look to the Chicago members for information upon Chicago matters, and, failing to get it, have to legislate as best they may. The inevitable disagreement of the Chicago delegation upon unimportant matters, and inattention to those of public concern, render it impossible to get such legislation as is needed, and fail to prevent that which is fatal to the city. We hope that some attention will be paid to this important bill, and that it will not be passed without having its embarrassing provisions amended.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The following is the text of the bill, as it passed Congress, making provision for the purchase of a site and the erection of public buildings in this city:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois, the remainder of the square of ground not now belonging to the United States, on which the Custom House and Post Office building lately destroyed by fire in the city of Chicago was situated, if the same can be obtained either by private purchase or condemnation at what, in his judgment, is a fair and reasonable price for the ground; but, if not, then it shall be his duty to purchase, in one of the ways aforesaid, one of the 24 squares nearest to and immediately surrounding the square in which said building destroyed by fire was located, and to cause to be erected on the square purchased a fire-proof building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, United States Courts, and pension and internal revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $2,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper sites and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building, including the cost of the site, exceeding $4,000,000; and before any money is expended upon the construction of the building the plan of the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General; *Provided*, that no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

The changes made in the Senate had for their object the leaving to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to select the block on which the present Post Office is situated without reference to the price at which adjacent blocks may be offered. The bill, as it passed the House originally, did not leave him this discretion, but left the price to be paid for that block to be estimated by that at which the others could be had. The Secretary is now at liberty to pay for that land a fair price,—even though that price be in excess of that asked for the Wells street property. If the present block be worth 30 per cent more than the block on Wells street, the Secretary is authorized to pay that price for it. This is conclusive as to the selection of the present site.

The appropriation made is two millions of dollars; and the total cost of site and buildings is limited to four millions. With that sum there is no doubt that there will be erected one of the finest buildings in the United States, second only to the Capitol building at Washington.

In our issue of yesterday, speaking of the *Journal's* statement that the Secretary of the Treasury had been authorized, by the Senate bill, to purchase a site for the government buildings in this city "within twenty-four blocks of the present site," we suggested to our neighbor the conundrum on the difference between a mile square and a square mile. The *Journal* now says the bill "gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to select any one of the adjoining twenty-four *square blocks* lying nearest to the old site." We now suggest another conundrum to our neighbor: What is the difference between twenty-four square blocks and twenty-four blocks square? Or, was there danger of the buildings getting on a round block? Or, is a block a square? Or, is a square a block? Or, do they mean a block of twenty-four squares, or a square of twenty-four blocks? Or, which is which? Will our neighbor speak squarely?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The "case" of the United States against Great Britain has been presented to the Geneva Commission. The statement of the case on the part of the United States makes a volume of 500 printed pages, which for better convenience has been translated into French. Accompanying this are the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on the part of the United States, making alone seven printed volumes, and the right is reserved to file such additional papers as may be considered important. The demand of the United States is for payment of claims of the classes following:

1. The claims for direct losses from the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.
2. The national expenditure in the pursuit of those cruisers.
3. Loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
4. The increased rates paid for insurance on American vessels.
5. The prolongation of the war and the increased cost to the United States in the suppression of the rebellion.
6. Interest from July, 1863, to the date of the award.

The following is a summary of the amounts claimed for damages caused by each cruiser:

By the Alabama	$6,547,609.86
By the Boston	400.00
By the Chickamauga	95,684.85
By the Florida	3,698,609.34
By the Georgia	393,976.50
By the Nashville	69,536.70
By the Retribution	20,324.52
By the Sallie	5,340.00
By the Shenandoah	6,488,320.31
By the Sumter	10,895.83
By the Tallahassee	579,955.55
Total	$17,900,633.46
For losses from increased war premiums	1,120,795.15
	$19,021,428.61

To these sums must be added interest and the various demands for consequential damages. The next thing in order will be the filing of the case on the British side, which will perhaps be as voluminous as that on our part, the whole being equal to about 10,000 pages of printed matter, thus giving the Commissioners a reasonable share of reading matter for the year.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

The public is already pretty familiar with the charges made against the Scott administration of South Carolina, in the matter of an over-issue of State bonds, and with the fact that the Governor of that State, in his address to the Legislature some weeks since, attempted to disprove the charges. In that address he claimed that, under an act to authorize the loan to redeem the obligation known as bills receivable, he was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding $500,000; under an act to authorize the State loan to pay interest on the public debt, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000; under an act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury, a sum not exceeding $1,000,000; or a total not to exceed $2,500,000. The report of the special committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the alleged over-issue, of which C. C. Bowen was Chairman, puts an entirely different face on the Governor's financial exhibit, however. Their report shows that up to the 31st of October, 1870, new bonds for only $3,200,000 had been issued. According to the affidavit of the State Treasurer, there are now signed and outstanding $9,514,000 in bonds. Deducting from this the bonds issued up to Oct. 31, 1870, and there are outstanding against the State $6,314,000. The committee, very naturally, think this an over-issue and a fraud against the State. As evidence of this fraud, they find that the act authorizing a loan for the relief of the Treasury expired Feb. 17, 1870, and the acts to authorize a loan to redeem the bills receivable and to pay the interest on the public debt expired Aug. 26 of the same year; and that, on the 31st of October, 1870, the State Treasurer reported only $3,200,000 in new bonds outstanding, leaving the impression, of course, that the amount deemed necessary, according to the language of the above acts, had been obtained by the issuing of that amount in bonds. In addition to these facts, the report says:

The law requires the State Treasurer to report to the Comptroller General, at the end of every month, the financial condition of the State; and it was in pursuance of this, your committee presumed, that he made the report of the 31st of October, 1870, fixing the amount of new bonds then out at $3,200,000. The testimony of the Comptroller General taken by the committee shows that, although the Treasurer has made a report to him at the end of every month since the above date, up to September, 1871, yet he has failed in all these reports to give account of a further issue of bonds, and there is no information, in the Comptroller General's office, according to his sworn testimony, that the State debt has been increased. If other evidence is required of this over-issue, it is contained in the testimony of His Excellency the Governor, who states that he has signed and delivered to the State Treasurer bonds for the conversion of the $700,000 issued by the Land Commission; also, the $1,000,000 for the relief of the Treasury; and a large portion of these to pay the interest on the public debt. Yet all, or nearly all, of said bonds are out as a portion of the indebtedness of the State.

The report is signed by Mr. Bowen and four others (colored members), and has been so convincing to the Legislature that they have ordered legal proceedings to commence at once, with the purpose of indemnifying the State. We trust that, inasmuch as this fraud reaches over six millions of dollars, and as the committee which reports this fact is composed of Republican members, we shall not be accused of hostility to the Administration in hoping that the State will be indemnified for this over-issue of its securities, and that the over-issuers may meet with proper punishment.

Edward Miall, M. P., the leader of the party in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England,—that is, the severing of its connection with the State,—has lately been making several speeches in England. Of one of these, made at a banquet given to Mr. Miall in the Town Hall of Newcastle, on the 23d ult., we have a report in the London papers. The representative of the Disestablishment party made reference to the vote of nearly one hundred which had been obtained for his proposition on a division of the House of Commons, and remarked that it had been shown from votes of that House that, "if you begin a reasonable cause with a hundred members, the cause is virtually secured." This is but one form of expressing the progressiveness of the English mind, in spite of all the crust of conservatism with which it seems to be surrounded. The House of Commons, said Mr. Miall, had already given up discussing the question on its merits, and the only excuse given for further delaying the reform was that of present expediency. The separation of the Anglican Church from the corruptions and entanglements of politics, and the acknowledgment by the political powers of the complete equality of rights among all religious beliefs, is a reform for which England may look sooner than the Republican reconstruction advocated by Dilke and Bradlaugh. It is also one which is more intimately associated than that with their dearest rights and liberties.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, speaking of the Committee of Ways and Means appointed by Senator Blaine, says:

We confess to some surprise that the Speaker, in his cast of this important committee, has apparently revolutionized the policy of the party concerning the tariff. Mr. Blaine hails from Maine, which has hitherto been a strong tariff State, but we surmise that since the building of wooden ships fell off she has changed her views somewhat. But that would hardly justify so marked a change as the predilections of the committee seem to indicate.

It does not seem to have occurred to the *Gazette* that Speaker Blaine is an officer of the House, whose duty it is to carry out and execute, not oppose and defeat, the expressed will of the body whose organ he is. The committees are but agencies of the House to perform its business. The House had declared, by an overwhelming vote, that there should be a repeal of duties on coal and salt, and a general reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard. Had Speaker Blaine appointed a Committee of Ways and Means to defeat this expressed will of the House, he would have failed in his duty.

THE RELIEF WORK.

What the Generous World has Done for Chicago.

Special Report of the Relief and Aid Society.

Amount and Disposition of the Funds Sent for the Relief of Our Sufferers.

How the Homeless are Sheltered and the Hungry Provided with Food.

Over 18,000 Families Succored Since the Fire.

List of Towns and States that have Forwarded Contributions.

Financial Statement of Geo. M. Pullman, Treasurer.

The full report of the Relief and Aid Society concerning the funds received in aid of the victims of the great Chicago fire, and the disposition of the same, is out at last, after a delay of several weeks, which is attributed to the dilatoriness of the printers. The first thirty-two pages of the pamphlet are devoted to a general sketch of the organization and operations of the society, and those following to a tabular statement of the finances. The most of the facts embodied have been already given to the public through the local columns of THE TRIBUNE. We append once more, however, a list of the society's officers and Directors, which is as follows:

Directors—Henry W. King, President; Wirt Dexter, E. C. Larned, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, N. S. Bouton, Murry Nelson, J. T. Ryerson, N. K. Fairbank, George M. Pullman, Dr. H. A. Johnson, H. E. Sargent, Julius Rosenthal, C. H. S. Mixer, A. B. Meeker, B. G. Caulfield, J. McGregor Adams, R. B. Mason, C. G. Hammond, Joseph Medill, *ex officio*. [Elected Mayor Nov. 7.]

Executive Committee—Wirt Dexter, Chairman; Colonel C. G. Hammond, Henry W. King, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, N. K. Fairbank, George M. Pullman, Dr. H. A. Johnson, E. C. Larned, N. S. Bouton, J. McGregor Adams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

SHELTER.

Concerning the work of providing the first requisite—shelter—for the houseless thousands, the Executive Committee says in its report: The Bureau of the Shelter Committee is very thoroughly organized with an efficient corps of clerks and examiners, through whom the claim of the applicant goes for a careful and thorough examination, with all possible checks to detect imposition, while all are listened to with the utmost sympathy and patience. The houses given are of two sizes; one of 16x20 feet for families of more than three persons; the other of 12x16 feet for families of three only. The floor joists are of 2x6 inches timber, covered with a flooring of planed and matched boards; the studding is of 2x4 inches, covered with inch boards and battened on the outside; the inside walls are lined with thick felt paper; and each house has a double iron chimney, two panelled doors, three windows, and a partition to be put up where the occupant pleases. The establishment is completed in a simple but sufficient way for comfortable living by the addition of a cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, a table, bedstead, bedding, and sufficient crockery for the use of the family; the total cost of the house when thus furnished, is $125. The majority of those who receive prepared material for these houses are mechanics enough to put them together for themselves, or have the means to hire builders; but for the large class of widows, infirm or otherwise helpless persons, the house is built and put in complete readiness for the proposed tenant by the committee. There were, on Saturday, the 18th inst., 5,497 of these houses put up or in process of erection, most of which are completed and occupied. The applications for them, at the same date, numbered 7,246; and it is calculated that the demand for them which it will be prudent for the society to meet, with the means at their disposal, will be about eight thousand. This will provide, at the usual estimate of five to a family, and, as the houses chosen are almost entirely of the larger size, respectable and comfortable homes for from forty to thirty-five thousand persons. Where the committee think that the circumstances justify it, the house and its furnishings are an outright gift. In the majority of applications this is the case. But where the committee have reason to know or to believe that the applicant has means that will become available, or that he will soon be able to command, he is requested to give an obligation to repay in one year, but without interest, three-fourths of the value advanced him. So far is this from being considered a hardship, that the applicant, in most cases, prefers to accept the obligation to return the money that it may again be used to aid others who may be in need; as it frees him from being the recipient of public bounty, and allows him to retain an honorable feeling of independence. He may refund the amount before the year expires, if it shall suit his convenience; but if it shall appear at the end of that time, upon a reinvestigation of the case, that he is evidently unable to refund it, he is simply considered by the committee as belonging to that class from which no return could be expected for bounty bestowed.

The actual rental of these houses may be estimated as worth $10 per month, based upon what the society is paying, in many instances, for similar accommodations to keep people from being turned out of doors. This rental for six months would amount to $60, and as the cost of the "shelter houses," exclusive of furniture, is nearly $100, they will have paid, by the 1st of May next, 60 per cent of their cost. It must not be understood, however, that this is a rental charged, but only a rental estimated, and which is saved to the owner of the house in six months. In no case is any rent taken from the occupants of these houses.

The stock of lumber destroyed in Chicago by the fire was not less than sixty-five millions of feet, and the supply destroyed in the lumber regions, ready for shipment to this market, was also immense. The price of lumber, consequently, has rapidly enhanced, and since the 26th of October has been $35 per thousand. By the wise forethought and activity of the Shelter Committee this rise in value was anticipated, and all their purchases have been made at an average price of $16.50 per thousand. They have used, thus far, nearly twenty-seven millions of feet with this large saving in cost.

THE BARRACKS.

Besides the isolated houses, there are in different sections of the city four barracks, in which are lodged one thousand families. They are mainly of the class who have not hitherto lived in houses of their own, but in rooms in tenement houses. Each family in these barracks has two separate rooms to itself, and they are furnished in precisely the same way with the isolated houses. Their occupants are undoubtedly very nearly, if not quite, as comfortable as they were before the fire, and as only one thousand two hundred and fifty people are gathered together in one community, and those are under the constant and careful supervision of Medical and Police Superintendents, their moral and sanitary condition is unquestionably better than that which has heretofore obtained in that class. There has been among them but a single death up to the 25th of November.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

The checks upon waste or fraud in the issue of supplies of food, etc., are thus detailed: The first step was to district the city under the direction of O. C. Gibbs, who for years had been Superintendent of the Relief and Aid Society, and it was accordingly divided into five large districts, made as nearly equal as possible with regard to population. These were subdivided, at first, into thirteen smaller sub-districts, but which are now, as rearranged from time to time, and as rations are given out at longer intervals, six only. The whole are under the General Superintendent; but to each district is given a Superintendent with supervision over his whole district, and to each sub-district a Sub-Superintendent with supervision over his immediate depot of supplies. Sufficient assistance is given to each Superintendent, averaging about ninety men and women to each district, the duties of a part of whom are to administer to the wants of applicants for food and clothing. Another part of this force is made up of a corps of visitors who are constantly busy in visiting all whose names are registered in the books at the offices of the relief stations, and in searching for sufferers who need aid but do not know where to find it. It is the business of the visitor to keep himself constantly informed as to all the persons who are thus entered in his district, and to make periodical returns at the office. He is to learn by observation and inquiry the exact condition of the registered; whether they are well or ill; whether they are idle or industrious; whether they are voluntarily idle, in which case they are peremptorily cut off from aid; whether they are entitled to entire or only partial support; whether they have other means of support than public bounty; and in short any circumstances in relation to their condition, or habits, or character which will be a guide as to the care which should be given them at the stations. There a ledger account is opened with each of them, in which appear the returns of the visitors, the supplies given, with their dates, and when they were cut off, if discontinued, and the reasons why.

The Superintendents are required to keep a strict account of all their requisitions of supplies, as well as of their distribution; and as they are accountable for a judicious and energetic discharge of their duties to the General Superintendent, so they hold their own subordinates strictly accountable for all their actions. Full and careful reports are made daily from each district, and the Superintendents meet one evening in the week with the Executive Committee to make or hear suggestions, to answer criticism or complaints, to report progress and suggest improvements, if possible, in the working machinery. The districts are frequently visited by a general inspector, to examine into their condition and management; and a Committee on Complaints is always ready at headquarters to listen to any complaints of neglect or improper treatment, and to provide for their immediate correction if found, on inquiry, to be well founded.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AIDED.

The total number of families receiving aid from the society on the 11th of November was 12,795; on the 18th, 14,137; on the 25th, 13,132; total number since full reports were had, 18,478. The number increased as the cold weather came on, notwithstanding many families having been enabled to earn their livelihood dropped off the rolls of the society.

RATIONS.

Food was given at first not only indiscriminately, but in uncertain quantities, for want of conveniences in measuring and weighing. As soon as possible, however, it was reduced to fixed rations, and as the system of distribution was perfected, these were given out at intervals of two or three days, and now of a week. The following ration for a family of five persons has been found to be sufficient for one week. At first bread was given instead of flour, as the people had few conveniences for cooking, at an increased cost of forty-two cents to the ration. This is now almost wholly saved, as most the applicants are supplied with stoves, and can bake their own bread. Coffee or tea is given, as the applicant prefers, but tea, which is the cheaper, is the more usually chosen. The cost of the ordinary weekly ration given for a family of five is $1.96, as shown by the following exhibit:

EXHIBIT OF THE AMOUNT AND COST OF ONE WEEK'S RATIONS FOR TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN.

Three pounds pork, at 5 1-2 cents	.16
Six pounds beef at 5 cents	.30
Fourteen pounds flour, at 3 cents	.42
One and a quarter pecks potatoes, at 20 cents	.25
One-quarter pound tea, at 80 cents	.20
One and one-half pounds sugar, at 11 cents	.16½
One and one-half pound rice, at 8 cents, or 3 1-2 pounds beans at 3 1-4 cents	.12
One and one-quarter pounds soap, at 7 cents	.09
One and one-half pounds of dried apples, at 8 cents	.12
Three pounds fresh beef, at 5 cents	.15
Total	$1.96
If bread, at 4 cents per pound, is used instead of flour, the cost is increased	.42
If crackers, at 7 cents per pound	1.05
If 1 1-2 pounds coffee instead of tea	.17

To the cost of the weekly ration of food for a family of five should be added the allowance of one ton of coal a month, or a quarter of a ton a week. Fortunately for such an exigency as this, the supply of bituminous coal for Chicago is furnished, through the Wilmington Coal Company, which owns and works extensive coal mines in Will County, Ill., with sufficient means of transportation at their command over the Alton, St. Louis & Chicago Road. With this company the committee has made a contract for the delivery of coal by the ton or half ton, at the door, for $4.50 per ton. This brings the weekly cost of coal for the family at $1.12 1-2, which, added to the cost of the weekly ration, brings the cost of food and fuel at $3.10 1-2. As the demand for fuel is as constant and next in importance to that of food, a large depot of coal from other sources is kept in reserve for emergencies, as in case of interruption to railroad transportation by snow storms, or other causes, during the winter.

CLOTHING.

The demand for clothing has been, and continues to be, incessant and immense. The larger proportion of those who were sufferers by the fire lost all their personal apparel and their household goods. Immediate and urgent need was only very partially met by the bountiful supplies which were sent forward from all quarters. Much of this supply was of second-hand summer clothing, which was all that people could lay their hands on in the first emergency. It answered a good, though only temporary purpose, and the necessity of substituting for it, better and warmer garments is constant and imperative. The markets of this country cannot supply the demand for blankets alone. Where the supply of ready-made clothing has been insufficient, piece goods are given out in measured quantity to applicants to make up for themselves. In this work great assistance is rendered by associations of ladies, as the Ladies' Relief and Aid Society, the Ladies' Industrial Aid Society of St. John's Church, the Ladies Christian Union, Ladies Society of Park Avenue Church; and Ladies' Society of The Home of The Friendless; all of whom employ a large number of sewing women, thrown out of employment by the fire, in making up garments, bed comforters, bedticks and other articles, from piece goods supplied by the Relief Committee, and returned, thus manufactured, to the several depots for distribution.

But a comparatively small portion of those in need of warm and sufficient clothing for the winter is as yet supplied, and the labor and expenditure to meet this want must be very large for some time to come. Of the actual quantity received by gift from abroad and distributed, it is impossible to make a detailed statement, as much of that received was given out in the first calamitous days of destitution to all comers and without count. The United States Government, through the active efforts of General Sheridan, has furnished us seven thousand blankets, and has also on the way for our use five thousand each of undershirts, drawers, and socks. We are promised by President Grant, through the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, who has recently visited Chicago, such further supplies as we may need, so far as the government may have them in store. This branch of the work, however, is being reduced to a system, like the rest, and the following table is condensed from the reports of the several districts for the week ending November 25, giving the number distributed of several articles of prime necessity. To it is added the number previously reported since an accurate record was kept:

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 25.

Articles.		Previously reported.	Total.
Mattresses	2,131	8,606	10,737
Blankets	4,615	20,721	25,336
Coal, tons	1,522	3,131	4,653
Stoves	644	3,796	4,450
Shoes	22,531	[illegible]	[illegible]
Men's wear	9,840	43,555	53,725
Women's wear	8,865	57,001	65,866
Children's wear	8,984	35,933	44,887

The above table does not include the stoves and mattresses given out by the Shelter Committee, who furnished both articles to the large proportion of their houses and the barracks. Neither does it include the furniture and crockery, both large items of expenditure, the aggregate of which is not yet reached.

PAY-ROLLS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

Districts.	Persons employed.	Amount.
No. 1	142	$1,549.00
No. 2	116	1,190.17
No. 3	106	1,247.75
No. 4	50	531.82
No. 5	75	866.66
Supts., etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superintendents' salaries		[illegible]
Warehousemen, receiving, storing, and delivering supplies	111	1,280.87
Transportation		2,146.87
Total for distribution		$9,226.64
Employment bureau	2	36.00
Clerks in offices of Treasurer, Auditor, Transportation Committee, Purchasing Committee, and Executive Committee	32	486.34
Total, general business		$9,749.98

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions, N. S. Bouton, Chairman, have extended aid to the following institutions: The Home for the Friendless, the Protestant Orphan Home, the St. Joseph Asylum for Orphans, the Old Ladies' Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Foundlings' Home, the Half-Orphans' Home. To all of these institutions a monthly allowance in money is given, and those which have been burned out have been supplied, in addition, with food, clothing, bedding, and stores sufficient for their immediate necessities. Still further aid will be extended to them all, if it should be found requisite to carry them through the winter. There were other institutions of a similar character which were destroyed and their inmates dispersed. These have not yet provided themselves with permanent residences, and the committee do not feel justified, by the means at their disposal, to advance the large sums that would be required for their re-establishment. They can only undertake to supplement, in some measure, to those whose responsibilities are still existent, the resources of which they are deprived by the general disaster. The Sailors' Home only was made an exception to this rule. Though that institution lost its house by the fire, the inmates were kept together, and the Shelter Committee has offered to put up a temporary building for them, at a cost not to exceed $5,000.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

There has been no lack of employment, particularly of unskilled labor, since the fire, but as that could not be foreseen it was thought prudent to establish an employment bureau in connection with the general work. An employment committee, N. K. Fairbank, Chairman, was, therefore, appointed, with headquarters in a temporary building in the Court House yard. This has been a sort of labor exchange in the very heart of the burnt district, where those wanting mechanics or laborers could find them, and where those in need of work were provided with it. The Superintendents at all the points of distribution are instructed to send every able-bodied man or boy who applies to them for aid to the bureau of the Employment Committee, and the ticket he takes becomes a certificate of character. If labor is found for him—as is almost invariably the case—he surrenders the ticket and it is returned to the Superintendent who issued it. If the ticket is not presented at the Employment Bureau, and not returned, therefore, to the Superintendent, it is presumptive evidence that the bearer prefers to eat the bread of idleness rather than work for his own subsistence, and if he again presents himself at the distributing station, his claim for relief is rejected. If, having obtained work,—of which the returned ticket is evidence,—he asks again for relief, the proper inquiry decides whether his labor is not sufficient to sustain himself and his family, if he has one, or whether he has asked for bounty of which he is not in need.

Most of the mechanics who apply at the Employment Bureau for work are in want of tools, without which they can do nothing at their trades. This want the committee has supplied, and by giving the applicant from ten to twenty dollars' worth of tools he is at once made self-supporting, and ceases to be dependent upon the Relief Society. A large number of carpenters have thus been effectively and permanently helped, as the demand for their labor is greater than for that of any other class. Brick layers, gas fitters, shoemakers and other mechanics have also been aided in the same way. The bureau has not undertaken to find employment for women, but has turned that class over to the organizations who have hitherto made its care their special business. Excepting seamstresses—who are received and cared for by the Bureau of Special Relief—women seeking employment have been left under the direction of such societies, and especially of the Ladies Christian Union, which, in this part of the work, has been a valuable coadjutor of the Relief and Aid Society.

NATIONALITIES OF BENEFICIARIES.

The following table is an accurate return from the books kept at all the distributing stations:

Nationality.	No. families.	Nationality.	No. families.
American	1,734	Russian	2
English	569	Jewish	41
Scotch	195	Hungarian	4
Irish	3,517	Bohemian	209
German	7,280	Welsh	10
French	185	Belgian	23
Italian	112	Holland	5
Canadians	94	Greek	1
Swiss	31	Scandinavian	2,394
Danish	14	African	241
Spanish	2		
Polish	96	Total	18,478

FUTURE EXPENSES.

The committee makes the following estimate of expenditures for six months, from October 9, 1871, to April 9, 1872:

Food and fuel rations for 13,122 families of 5 persons each, at $3.10 1-2 per week	$46,352.81	$1,220,780.06
Shelter Committee, 8,000 furnished houses, at $125 each		1,000,000.00
Barracks and furniture for 2,000 families, at $60 each	120,000.00	
Hospital and store houses	33,000.00	1,213,000.00
Stoves, in addition to those used in new houses and barracks		75,000.00
Special Bureau		250,000.00
Charitable institutions		25,000.00
Deducting contributions of clothing and mattresses and furniture furnished by the Shelter Committee, already charged, it is estimated that 10,000 of the 13,122 families must be supplied with clothing, shoes, furniture, beds and bedding, at a cost of		500,000.00
Current expenses, at $9,735.98 per week, 26 weeks	253,135.48	
General expenses Shelter Committee	42,600.00	295,735.48
Total of contributions		$3,976,498.54
		3,418,168.23
Deficit		$558,330.31

HOW CERTAIN ARTICLES WERE GOT.

If, say the committee, the fund at our disposal were sufficient to buy all needed things, it is simply impossible to purchase in so short a time any considerable portion of the necessary articles that were to be found in the houses of a hundred thousand people. Take as an illustration the article of stoves. No stoves were saved from the fire. To replace them a medium sized soft coal cook stove was needed. No other would answer. To some extent wood stoves were sent but we had no wood. Under the active direction of A. B. Meeker, the society has managed to buy, between the Atlantic and the Missouri River, eight thousand five hundred stoves of the kind demanded, and here and elsewhere has obtained pipe and furniture for them. But with the stoves purchased, our difficulties were by no means surmounted. We have been subjected to delays in railway transportation, and movement of goods about the city in common with our merchants, many of whom had merchandise lying three weeks within a few miles of Chicago, which could neither be received nor stored. Every possible facility and courtesy has been extended to this society by railway and express companies connected with Chicago, and also by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Cable Company in transmitting free our answers to despatches and orders for goods. Yet with all these advantages, we have been able to actually deliver, up to November 25, but six thousand six hundred stoves. There is precisely the same difficulty in the delivery of mattresses, blankets, and many articles furnished by the society which have been drawn from Buffalo, Detroit, Montreal, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other points. With this delay in the arrival of goods, the best we could do was to give applicants orders to be filled in turn, informing them at the same time of the situation. Some of these orders, we regret to say, were many times presented at our depot without being filled; but this was not the result of any defect in our system, but simply because a supply of the article asked for was not to be had. Nor was there any delay in contracting for these things. Within three days from the time the society assumed the work of relief, large consignments were made both in the United States and Canada for supplies which it was plain would be needed. We refer to these facts in order that applicants as well as the public at large may form some idea, if possible, of the difficulties surrounding the transaction of all business in Chicago during the last few weeks. Yet we may be allowed to call attention to the fact that we have just passed through two weeks of unusually severe winter weather, accompanied by snow, but that the needy are provided for and the sick and infirm attended to.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

George M. Pullman, Treasurer, submits the following report to date, embracing the receipts and expenditures of the society passing through his books since the 14th of October, when the duty of Treasurer devolved upon him. The donations for convenience of reference are placed under the proper States and cities contributing them.

NEW YORK.

New York City	$237,314.79	Saratoga Spring	$1,500.00
Astoria	2,000.00	Wellsville	50.00
Syracuse	27,450.00	Williamsburgh, L. I.	626.75
Oneida	100.00	Hudson	6,000.00
Baldinsville	100.00	Rochester	670.50
Rome	2,061.50	Niagara Falls	1,800.00
Cohoes	2,500.00	Brockport	51.00
Coxsakie	35.00	Norwich	200.00
Walton	35.00	Ithica	5.00
Buffalo	2,540.00	Pawling	5.00
Seneca Falls	2,656.75	Williamson	1.00
Long Island City	225.00	Elyria	50.00
Utica	911.50	Fort Edward	50.00
Troy	10,080.40	Amsterdam	860.00
Brooklyn, L. I.	9,060.01	Binghampton	5,291.00
Jamaica, L. I.	2,010.00	Livonia	10.00
Canandaigua	3,365.00	Watertown	30.75
Oswego	8,796.61	Welssele, Duch's Co.	50.00
Kingston	3,465.25	Hamilton	6.00
Port Jervis	839.55	Deerfield, Oneida Co.	153.00
Havana	750.00	Hastings	57.97
Poughkeepsie	5,610.00	Hoosic Falls	53.28
Greene	69.00	Lansingburgh	1,262.34
New Rochelle	1.00	Waverly	5.00
Jamestown	1,250.00	Port Morris	260.00
Albany	21,616.65	Sag Harbor	50.00
New Hamburgh	10.00	Sandy Hill	100.00
Catskill	1,370.00	West Point	203.50
Clifton Park	50.00	Glenn's Falls	1,000.00
Morrisania	999.68	Sing Sing	1,800.00
Watkins	1,000.00	Rondout	2,000.00
Rural Grove	34.50	Port Byron	250.00
Palmyra	378.00	Gloversville	1,675.00
Stanley Corners	10.00	Suspension Bridge	450.00
Elmira	5,700.00	Wappingers Falls	617.46
Saugerties	2,000.00	Geneva	1,124.45
Cazenovia	400.00	Water vleit	10.00
Kinderhook	350.00	Peterboro	500.00
Newburg	5,012.50	White Plains	129.50
Nyack	140.00	Lima	153.00
Pike Road	737.50	Amenia	100.00
Clyde	681.00	Peekskill	259.25
Sauquoit	50.00	Caragoharie	2.00
Ogdensburgh	869.00	Champlain	155.00
Carmansville	24.62	Lockport	3,000.00
Unadilla	41.00	Waterford	125.00
Clifton Springs	638.85		
West Troy	1,000.00	Total N. Y.	$401,556.98

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston	$152,137.73	Taunton	$125.25
Fitchburg	1,376.22	Marlboro	1,100.00
Salem	15,950.00	Jamaica Plains	1.50
Chelsea	150.00	Baldwinsville	27.87
Holyoke	2,767.00	East Longmeadow	75.00
Newburyport	1,350.00	Ware	5.00
Pittsfield	5,560.00	Andover	5,443.10
Lowell	9,233.77	Lynn	10,117.70
Clinton	50.00	Waltham	3,176.00
Fall River	20,242.50	North Chelmsford	10.00
New Bedford	4,186.00	Rockport	15.00
Middleboro	2.00	East Hampton	329.00
Florence	10.00	Beverly	4,000.00
Haverhill	10,000.00	Fairhaven	718.50
Chicopee	50.00	Westfield	3,074.35
Greenfield	1,000.25	Lexington	478.05
Charleston	12,276.16	Worcester	10,000.00
Lawrence	13,830.00	Cambridge	8,000.00
Housatonic	1,000.00	Marblehead	3,000.00
Springfield	14,800.00	Peru	25.00
Dalton	6,000.00	Peabody	25.00
Leicester	1,383.00	Northampton	395.00
Westboro	1,110.00	Athol Depot	150.00
Hadley	48.27		
		Total	$297,305.12

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	$104,798.00	New Brighton	$70.00
Titusville	11,573.50	Ephrata	7.00
Washington	100.00	Palo Alto	156.00
St. Mary's	223.85	Burnsville	1,000.00
Pittsburgh	51,100.00	Meadville	2,000.00
Tidioute	1,173.75	Phillipsburgh	75.00
Towanda	400.00	Parnassus	127.00
Burgingham	3,200.00	Millersville	15.00
Kittaning	1,372.00	Statington	75.00
Easton	2,121.37	Shamburg	342.00
Wilkesbarre	800.25	Erie	15,000.00
Chambersburg	2,900.00	Easton	1,000.00
Thorndale	66.25	Harrisburg	4,400.00
Minersville	85.00	Harris Township	365.01
Reading	3,000.00	Bellefonte	1,000.00
York	1,000.00	Baldinsville	5.00
Pottsville	1,058.00	Marietta	5.00
Glenden	1.00	Oil City	600.00
Allentown	3,000.00	Sharon	500.00
Bristol	100.00	Sharpsburg	2,000.00
Millinburg	40.62	Susquehanna dep's	621.70
Johnstown	60.00	Montrose	400.00
Leighton	76.00	McKeesport	756.00
Mauch Chunk	341.26	Pine Grove Centre	25.00
Mounjoy	171.53	Mt. Holly Springs	25.00
Cornwall	1,230.00	Westchester	5,000.00
Lykens	282.00	Oxford	350.00
Susquehanna shops	100.00	Morristown	742.00
West Fairview	12.00	Cattasauque	415.50
Canonsburgh	100.00	Huntington	500.00
Warrington	72.81		
		Total	$228,360.87

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City	$40.00	Bayonne	$1,000.00
Madison	10.00	Summerville	500.00
Newark	42,836.25	Morristown	3,000.00
Elizabethtown	132.00	Hightstown	100.00
Trenton	18,838.00	Camden	3,000.00
Rahway	700.00	Pemberton	123.77
New Brunswick	5,000.00	Bricksburgh	25.00
Paterson	8,669.00	Ocean Grove	75.00
Elizabeth	2,000.00	Long Branch	100.00
Nawayanda	10.00	West Hoboken	204.34
Belvidere	111.00	Burlington	2,332.00
Franklin Furnace	5.00	Branchville	56.00
Freehold	34.00	Bloomfield	776.00
Lambertsville	1,158.32	Tom's River	275.00
Red Bank	400.00	Salem	285.27
Hammontown	35.00		
Crawford	51.00	Total	$124,404.82

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven	$3,125.00	South Woodstock	$6.00
Wallingford	500.00	New Britain	4,500.00
Hartford	29,302.00	Willimantic	10.00
Bridgeport	10,252.00	Windham	150.00
Fairhaven	121.50	Windsor Locks	500.00
Seymour	100.00	Liberty Hill	30.00
Westminster	23.00	Stonington	100.00
Portland	100.00	Deep River	100.00
New London	2,100.00	Putnam	161.00
West Haven	100.00	Hampton	100.00
Stamford	1,000.00	Naugatuck	100.00
Stratford	230.00	Middletown	500.00
Norwich	10,000.00	South Norwalk	100.00
West Cornwall	60.00		
Total		Total	$65,986.68

OHIO.

Toledo	$4,000.00	Gallipolis	$1,250.00
Kelley's Island	132.00	Bellevue	1,100.00
Bellaire	106.25	Norwalk	1,000.00
Miamisburg	19.00	Ironton	2,874.75
Lancaster	4.00	Tiffin	2,255.00
Larue	50.00	Oberon	509.25
Chagrin Falls	255.92	Cardington	217.00
Belmont County	250.00	Marion	246.25
Morristown	79.05	Barnesville	500.00
Leesburg	118.25	Zanesville	3,202.50
Bucyrus	180.00	Eaton	317.25
Delaware	680.00	Ripley	159.25
Niles	500.00	Marietta	500.00
Clarksville	17.00	Ravenna	25.00
Canton	203.25	Crestline	50.00
Cleveland	4,568.75	Elyria	81.25
Circleville	2.00	Versailles	100.00
Columbus	10,000.00	Akron	1,858.21
Harrison County	410.00	Youngstown	5,000.00
Chillicothe	3,000.00	Hanging Rock	1,058.50
St. Clairsville	5.00	Jefferson	16.00
Oxford	27.20	Homer	1.00
Wooster	1,600.00	Portsmouth	30.00
Steubenville	2,799.74	Wauseon	100.00
Middletown	23.00		
Mount Union	31.75	Total	$50,714.71

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento	$21,117.50	San Jose	$2,500.00
Petaluma	40.00	Salinas	131.40
Oakland	11,215.00	Haywood	35.00
Cadwell	64.00	Chico	356.75
Mokelumne	17.48	Nevada County	720.19
Benicia	22.72		
San Francisco	118,718.86	Total	$169,281.60
Stockton	1,411.75		

MISSOURI.

Tipton	$25.00	Clinton	$16.25
St. Louis	723.25	Cameron	20.00
Kirksville	25.00	Liberty	20.00
Moberly	213.00	Springfield	102.20
St. James	30.00	Kansas City	13,110.00
Palmyra	154.00		
Harrisonville	112.75	Total	$16,174.70
Hannibal	1,000.00		

IOWA.

Muscatine	$1,501.00	Victor	$4.00
Keokuk	762.25	Fredericksburg	5.00
Oskaloosa	374.80	Bonaparte	25.00
Ledar	213.00	Fort Madison	17.00
Buckingham	117.85	Burlington	180.70
Charlton	300.00	Toledo	11.40
Manchester	56.00	New Sharon	17.60
Stuart	22.00	Casey	21.00
Nora Springs	32.00	Sioux City	2.00
Wilton	22.00	Onowa	118.50
Mount Vernon	149.50	Elyria	10.25
Winterset	30.00	Tipton	30.00
Blairstown	9.75		
Lyons	170.00	Total	$4,596.25

ILLINOIS.

Chicago	$4,075.00	Sheffield	25.50
Batavia	71.33	Momence	45.00
Pittsfield	100.00	Bunker Hill	20.00
Mt. Carroll	300.00	Ashley	20.00
Florence Station	5.00	Albany	20.00
Good Hope	30.00	Lebanon	200.00
Mason City	263.00	Buser	7.50
Springfield	2,225.00	Delavan	121.50
Mound City	124.75	Warsaw	150.00
Danville	1,780.00	Charleston	300.00
Durant	114.25	Cairo	659.50
Grand Tower	200.00	Savanna	104.77
Nashville	236.00	Marshall	2.00
Minier	21.70	Joliet	219.00
Loundale	29.00	Mound City	319.25
Toulon	72.25	Galena	1.00
Whitehall	587.00	Freeport	218.00
Knoxville	321.65	Enfield	50.00
Virden	211.00	Greenfield	290.00
Peoria	4,759.00	Pekin	193.00
Irvington	58.00	Edwardsville	371.00
Utah, Warren Co.	54.00	Morgan County	277.20
Farmington	100.00	Port Byron	40.10
Kankakee	273.25	Canton	288.82
Hillsboro	10.00	Mt. Vernon	225.00
Mendon	60.00	Carrollton	87.41
Decatur	71.00	Mattoon	75.00
Shawneetown	1,000.00	Franklin Grove	5.00
Olney	100.00	Carlyle	500.00
Bloomington	13,000.77	Sparta	50.00
Jacksonville	4,490.55	Peru	20.00
Litchfield	1,000.00	Dwight	150.25
Petersburg	324.00		
Lena	86.00	Total	$45,850.96

INDIANA.

Connersville	$80.25	Vevay	$10.00
Peru	25.00	Tipton	5.00
South Bend	5.64	Indianapolis	10,000.00
Goshen	250.00	York Township	24.00
Rolling Prairie	25.00	Washington	30.00
Logansport	178.13	Danville	200.00
Attica	400.00	Shelbyville	1,000.00
Kokomo	94.16	Covington	250.00
Ligonier	150.00	Williamsport	20.00
Derby	72.00	Evansville	2,000.00
North Vernon	23.00	Brookville	10.00
Greencastle	5,790.51	Harmony	72.00
Terre Haute	3,190.65		
Jeffersonville	5,000.00	Total	$24,730.81
Crawfordsville	500.00		

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ridge	$2.00	Manchester	$15,000.00
New Ipswich	119.50	Epping	50.00
New London	123.15	Hampstead	133.75
South Newmarket	50.00	Concord	1,000.00
North Conway	20.00	Warner	106.00
South Newbury	5.30	Dover	50.00
Portsmouth	5,766.19		
Keene	100.00	Total	$22,534.75

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe	$424.00	Grand Army of the Republic	$40.00
Albuquerque	50.00		
Fort Union	321.00		
Las Vegas	400.00		
Moreno Mines	566.50	Total	$1,495.50

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence	$40,100	Pawtucket	$163.91
Middletown	30.00	Warner	571.87
Newport	2,266.00	Woonsocket	500.00
Portsmouth	50.00		
Bristol	624.79	Total	$45,179.79
Carolina Mills	123.16		

KENTUCKY.

Cynthiana	$150.00	Caseyville	$110.40
Paris	500.00	Uniontown	9.05
Glasgow	82.00	Louisville	1,014.28
Paducah	66.10	Mount Sterling	53.15
Maysville	1,650.00		
Owensboro	200.00	Total	$5,198.90
Lexington	1,000.00		

VIRGINIA.

Charlemagne	2.50	Norfolk	224.00
Leesburg	50.00	Alexandria	60.00
Richmond	845.41	Warm Spring	75.00
Danville	50.00		
Petersburg	27.70	Total	$11,224.41
Hampton	10.50		

COLORADO.

Denver	$8,713.73	Georgetown	1,200.00
Greeley	250.00		
Golden City	241.00	Total	$12,653.03
Central City	2,100.00		

VERMONT.

Bennington	$160.00	Bethel	20
Middlebury	410.00	Woodstock	120.00
Burlington	3,000.00		
Proctorsville	27.75	Total	$3,692.25

MAINE.

Portland	$10,000.00	Winthrop	15.26
Eastport	50.00	Castine	10.00
Auburn	5.00	York	40.00
Biddeford	1,000.00		
Rumford	1.00	Total	$11,616.26
Bucksport	5.00		

KANSAS.

Topeka	$5,400.00	Wyandotte	$437.60
Leavenworth	10,183.90	Fairview	9.10
Oswego	34.00	Hopkinston	96.35
Paola	5.00		
White Cloud	100.00	Total	$21,237.85
Lawrence	5,000.00		

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul	$20,516.00	Chatfield	$80.00
Winona	5,000.00	Cannon Falls	5.40
Stillwater	500.00		
Leroy	5.00	Total	$21,106.40

GEORGIA.

Cartersville	$25.00	Savannah	$1,003.00
Atlanta	25.00	Cockspur Island	5.00
Sparta	25.00	Americus	5.00
Augusta	1,000.00		
Total			$2,083.75

TENNESSEE.

Springfield	$100.00	Chattanooga	$321.55
Winchester	1.25	Knoxville	263.25
Memphis	20,521.05	Nashville	2,441.10
Flint	7.00		
		Total	$23,653.20

MARYLAND.

Baltimore	176,623.24	Hagerstown	$81.47
Ewing	170.00	Mount Savage	200.00
Cumberland	4,612.85		
Annapolis	538.28	Total	$179,327.84

MICHIGAN.

Detroit	$11.00	Hudson	$38.00
Cassopolis	173.00	Paw Paw	100.00
Quincy	141.25		
Chelsea	264.00	Total	$632.25

NEBRASKA.

Omaha	12,000.00	Lincoln	100.00
Plattsmouth	509.00		
Fremont	25.00	Total	$12,639.00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston	$821.50	Beaufort	$80.00
Orangeburg	30.00		
Columbia	70.00	Total	$1,001.50

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington	$100.00	Charlotte	$10.00
Newbern	54.00		
		Total	$165.00

WISCONSIN.

Viroqua	$300.00	Kenosha	$50.00
Arena	1.00		
		Total	$356.00

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg	$28.50	Yazoo City	$20.00
		Total	$48.50

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling	$12,508.10	Parkersburg	$3,018.30
		Total	$15,526.04

NEVADA.		LOUISIANA.	
Virginia City	$1,308.83	New Orleans	$11,604.00
Mountain City	197.80	ARKANSAS.	
		Little Rock	$2,536.55
Total	$1,506.53	FLORIDA.	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		Pensacola	$1,049.28
Vancouver	$500.00	ALABAMA.	
Olympia	100.00	Selma	$3.00
		OREGON.	
Total	$600.00	Portland	$10,000.00
DELAWARE.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Wilmington	$7,945.70	Washington	$34,065.65
Middletown	125.00		
Total	$8,070.70		

FOREIGN—CANADA.

Keswick	$1,000.00	Madoc	$500.00
Simcoe	105.00	Kingston	2,145.88
Barrie	25.00	Goderich	500.00
Guelph	67.17	St. Catharines	2,000.00
Toronto	10,086.65	Belleville	500.00
Collingwood	356.00	Clifton	200.00
Aurora	41.00	Lyndoch	100.00
Stayner	74.20	Quebec	112.20
St. Armand	48.65	Halifax	50.00
Montreal	60,000.00		
Sherbrooke	1,808.00		
Hamilton	2,000.00	Total	$82,693.57

ENGLAND.

London	$312,764.02	Bradford	$31,582.35
Cheshire	500.00	Birmingham	8,329.20
Newcastle, on Tyne	5,444.10	Total	$358,410.72

GERMANY.

Berlin	$25,020.00	Sonneburg	1,250.00
Burmen and Elberfeld	4,821.70	Mannheim	4,000.00
Dresden	1,315.00	Total	$36,356.70

IRELAND.

Dublin	$8,126.18	Belfast	27,201.53
Limerick	1,620.52		
		Total	$36,948.18

SCOTLAND.		CUBA.	
Glasgow	$26,000.00	Havana	$10,000.00
Aberdeen	5,000.00	AUSTRIA.	
		Vienna	$12,500.00
Total	$31,000.00	FRANCE.	
HOLLAND.		Paris	$42,280.00
Rotterdam	$112.00	MISCELLANEOUS.	
ITALY.		From various sources	
Genoa	$271.38		$127.38

RECAPITULATION.

New York	$401,556.98	Dist. Columbia	$34,065.65
Massachusetts	297,305.12	Indiana	24,730.81
Pennsylvania	228,360.87	Minnesota	21,106.40
California	169,281.60	Tennessee	23,653.20
Maryland	179,327.84	New Hampshire	22,534.75
New Jersey	124,404.82	Kansas	21,237.85
Connecticut	65,986.68	Missouri	16,174.70
Ohio	50,714.71	West Virginia	15,526.04
Rhode Island	45,179.79	Nebraska	12,639.00
Illinois	45,850.96	Colorado	12,653.03
Maine	11,616.26	New Mexico	1,495.50
Louisiana	11,604.00	Florida	1,049.28
Virginia	11,224.41	South Carolina	1,001.50
Oregon	10,000.00	Michigan	632.25
Delaware	8,070.70	Washington Ter.	600.00
Kentucky	5,198.90	Wisconsin	356.00
Iowa	4,596.25	North Carolina	165.00
Arkansas	2,536.55	Mississippi	48.50
Georgia	2,083.75	Alabama	3.00
Vermont	3,692.25		
Nevada	1,506.53	Total	$1,875,062.80

FOREIGN.

England	$358,410.72	Italy	$271.38
Canada	82,693.57	Holland	112.00
France	42,280.00	Miscellaneous	127.38
Ireland	36,948.18		
Germany	36,356.70	Total	$610,821.75
Scotland	31,000.00	United States	1,875,062.80
Austria	12,500.00		
Cuba	10,000.00	Grand total	$2,485,884.55

LEDGER STATEMENT.

The following is the ledger statement to November 18, inclusive:

Donation fund	$2,485,884.55
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Pay rolls	34,069.30
Insurance	697.50
Expense	820.70
Office furniture	2,107.19
Postage	261.15
Transportation (city teaming)	2,627.34
Freight	800.91
Stationery, printing, and advertising	2,557.08
Supplies—clothing, food, stoves, bedding, etc., etc.	139,870.71
Shelter—Lumber and building materials	311,162.86
Hospital expenses	1,384.80
Rents of supply depots and offices	2,170.00
Buildings	5,423.00
Cash advances	3,063.00
Employment Committee	55.00
Bureau of special relief	2,585.57
Passenger fares	21.00
Deposits in banks	1,800,559.26
Total	$2,485,884.55

BANK BALANCES.

Chicago—	
Third National Bank	$103,667.25
Union National Bank	103,080.24
Northwestern National Bank	33,017.15
First National Bank	87,097.92
Merchants' National Bank	18,840.97
Mechanics' National Bank	33,100.00
German National Bank	33,237.74
Second National Bank	10,204.32
Fifth National Bank	46,752.21
Manufacturers' National Bank	6,265.12
Total	$522,983.08
New York—	
National City Bank	$275,109.36
Bank of Commerce	300,000.00
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	489,982.27
Total	$969,692.00
Boston—	
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	$128,461.84
Second National Bank	82,239.30
Total	$210,701.14
Montreal—	
Bank of Montreal	$68,403.09
Providence, R. I.	28,000.00
Total	$1,800,559.26

All the above bank balances are drawing 5 per cent interest.

THE DISPUTED LAND.

Another, and Probably the Correct, Version of the "Successful Defence" at Oak Park on Monday Last—How Old Mr. Gassette Became Possessed of the Idea that He Owned the Land in Dispute.

In our account, in Tuesday's issue, of the land difficulty on the Prairie near Harlem, in which Mr. Silas B. Gassette and a *posse* of Constables and policemen made an unsuccessful attempt to get possession of a certain tract of real estate, it appears that the information on which the account was based was decidedly of an *ex parte* character, and altogether failed of embodying the whole facts in the case. On the authority of a gentleman eminently entitled to belief, and whose connection with the matter of the disputed land title is such as to enable him to speak advisedly, we give the following version of facts regarding the "successful defence" at Oak Park on Monday last: The property in question, amounting to ninety acres, belongs by actual purchase and by regular conveyance, to Chas. M. Smith of Chicago, and Albert Price, of Kentucky, who, until recently, have not felt disposed nor thought it necessary to fence in or take possession of the property. A week ago Mr. J. E. McNeill caused a house to be built on the west half for Mr. Smith, who is now absent from the city, and this act developed the existence of a party of individuals commonly known as "land pirates," who, as our correspondent says, "for impudence and malignant rascality have no superiors." It is further alleged that Mr. Silas B. Gassette, while having the run of the Recorder's office, under his son as Recorder, had discovered an informality in the conveyance of this property many years ago, and, securing a quit claim deed from a former owner, presumed to build a shanty on the east half, now owned by Mr. Price, and then coolly leased the whole tract! A week ago the house was completed on the west half, and before its completion, it is averred, an attempt was made, by the notorious Jim Geary and Gassette senior, with two Constables and a posse of men, to obtain possession, which they proceeded to do by breaking in the front door. A due regard for their personal safety induced them to go no further. The house was completed and occupied when, on Monday morning last, they again made their appearance, with a Constable and five city policemen, and attempted to obtain possession, but failed.

Be the technical merits of the controversy what they may, it might be interesting to know by what authority policemen are sent into the country to assist Gassette, Geary & Co. in obtaining possession of land, whether fraudulently or otherwise. An explanation from Superintendent Kennedy, as to the pressure brought to bear to induce this extraordinary stretch of his authority, will now be in order. It would seem to be a proper subject of inquiry on the part of the Police Commissioners. Land-owners, who are non-residents, have a peculiar interest in knowing to what extent the Police Department is ready to afford protection and encouragement to parties who attempt to take forcible possession of land, their title to which is, to say the least, extremely doubtful.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Resignation of Commissioner Talcott Accepted.

A Temporary Loan of $500,000 to be Made to Meet Present Needs.

Contemplated Revolution of the Management of the Poor House.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met, yesterday afternoon, in the County Treasurer's office, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott.

HOW THE ST. LOUIS CENSUS IS ASSISTED.

A communication from His Honor the Mayor was received, enclosing a communication from R. A. Wear, of St. Louis, complaining of an insane woman, who stated that she was put on the cars by two policemen in Chicago and sent down thither. The laws of the State forbade her admission to the Missouri Insane Asylum, from non-residence. The woman also stated that she was a resident of Chicago.

The report was referred.

THE CITY TO PAY THE CRIMINAL COURT EXPENSES.

Commissioner Hitchcock of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the County Treasurer, inquiring the responsibility of the county to pay the expenses of the Criminal Court, reported: "That the act establishing the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, expressly provides that the expenses of said court should be paid by the city of Chicago. The constitution of 1870 provides for the continuation of this court and changes the name to the Criminal Court of Cook County and extends its jurisdiction throughout the county. In the opinion of your committee the act requires the city of Chicago to pay the expenses of the court is not repealed and no obligation rests on the county to pay either jurors' fees or bailiffs' charges. Your committee therefore recommend that the Treasurer be instructed not to pay such claims."

The report was adopted.

On motion the bill of George Hutchinson, bailiff in the Criminal Court, was reconsidered, and the applicant permitted to withdraw it.

HOW TO PUT DOWN PAT CARROLL'S BILLS.

Commissioner Harrison thought it feasible to make a radical change in the management of the Insane Asylum, and make the Physician Warden also.

Commissioner Stearns said the board had not arranged for any definite term for the employment of any of the officers. He would like to take and try them, and if they liked them, then they'd buy them.

Commissioner Lonergan said a majority of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers were opposed to such a thing.

Commissioner Harris moved that the Physician be made the executive officer of the Poor House and Insane Asylum.

Commissioner Crawford seconded the motion on the ground that the Physician was certainly the competent man to determine who should or should not be there. A recent visit of the board showed that there were a great many able-bodied men there, living on the county, and they needed thinning out.

Commissioner Hitchcock was not prepared to vote upon the proposition. He moved its reference to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Poor House and Paupers be instructed to inquire and report how many officers and agents are employed about the Poor House and Insane Asylum, and the duties required of each.

A Commissioner wanted a select committee.

Commissioner Hitchcock thought there were standing committees enough in the board, and he was opposed to the appointment of select committees.

A Commissioner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several committees of this board be required to take into consideration the subject of the several officers and employes and their duties, and viewing of the same departments to which the said committee appertains, and report to this board some suitable system for the regulation of the several departments and the various offices and the duties thereof.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Commissioner Crawford in the chair, Commissioner White renewed the motion of Commissioner Harris, which had been withdrawn, to make the Physician the executive officer of the Insane Asylum.

A vote was taken resulting—yeas, 7; nays, 5, as follows:

Yeas—Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, White—7.

Nays—Ashton, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns—5.

The Commissioners who voted in the negative said they did so because they did not know anything of the merits of the motion.

Commissioner White moved to reconsider the vote.

The motion was agreed to.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A NEEDY CRIMINAL.

Commissioner Jones presented a communication from Dr. Ben. Miller, County Physician, calling attention to the condition of Henry Hackett, convicted of larceny. He had no clothing and was subject to fits of insanity, and unless removed, would become a county charge. He therefore requested the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts to furnish him with a suit of clothes and transportation to Hamilton, O., where he belonged.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, with power to act.

HOW CASH IS TO BE RAISED.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution requesting them to inquire into the feasibility of making a temporary loan, reported as follows: That they deem it advisable that a temporary loan of $500,000 be made, and would respectfully recommend that said committee be directed to have issued coupon county orders in such denominations as they may deem proper, the same not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $500,000; that such bonds be made payable in not less than eighteen months nor more than three years from January 1, 1872, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, payable at some National Bank in New York city, and that such bonds be disposed of as the necessity of the county may require.

Commissioner Harrison explained that the sum of $500,000 was named on estimates of the past six months.

Commissioner Stearns would rather owe one man $25,000 than a thousand men $25, and have them continually bothering about it. He thought such action would injure the credit of the county.

Commissioner White said 7 per cent was the legal interest in New York, and that that figure was named for that reason.

A vote was taken upon the adoption of the report, resulting yeas 11; nays 1—Ashton.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. TALCOTT.

A motion was made to take from the table, and dispose of, the resignation of Commissioner Talcott.

Commissioner Ashton read an indecent extract from a disreputable sheet said to be published in the city, upon the action of the board in appointing Mr. Talcott Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Hitchcock rose to a point of order, and the Chair sustained him, whereupon Commissioner Ashton said he never did hear such ruling.

The Chair ruled that no member had a right to read anything disrespectful to the board.

Commissioner Crawford said he was not wearing the livery of the devil.

Commissioner Ashton said if he liked to take it to himself, he might do it.

Commissioner Crawford rose to a point of order. He wasn't taking it to himself. He was applying to the board.

Commissioner Ashton proceeded.

The resignation was taken up.

Commissioner Crawford moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee for inquiry as to the legality of Commissioner Talcott's holding the two offices.

Commissioner Hitchcock would not act hastily because a certain newspaper had attacked Mr. Talcott. He was satisfied that when the board elected Mr. Talcott a Police Commissioner, the accountability of the Police Board to the Commissioners ceased entirely. But he was not prepared to say it would not be better for the county to accept the resignation. He moved its postponement of it for ten days, in order to consider the matter. He saw no reason for accepting his resignation. No one could doubt the ability of Mr. Talcott to help the county.

Commissioner Harrison said the criticism of even that paper, whether respectable or not, touched him, when directed against the action of the board in putting one of its own members in a position so delicate as that in which Mr. Talcott was placed. He had not opposed the nomination, to avoid all appearance of party spirit. There might be other fat offices which the board would have to make for he was opposed to cheap salaries and cheap men. To his mind the nomination of Mr. Talcott placed him in an unenviable position, but he voted for him because he feared no so good man could be elected. He was not sensitive to the scurrilous remarks of such a newspaper, but he was sensitive that there should be any ground-work for such a scandal. But he would never again vote for the appointment of any member of the board to office. He had made up his mind irrevocably to vote for the acceptance of that resignation. He moved as a substitute that the resignation of Commissioner Talcott be accepted.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon had told Commissioner Skelly that the board was manufacturing another fat office for one of its members.

Commissioner Crawford did not believe in accepting Mr. Talcott's resignation. He would rather have Mr. Talcott resign the office of Police Commissioner, and return to the place where the county put him. He would prefer not to be on the commission, and so would Mr. Harrison, but forebore to resign.

Commissioner Hitchcock said he was doing a public good in voting to appoint Mr. Talcott. He received an unanimous vote. He would not vote to accept his resignation from any false delicacy. He would do as he thought best in spite of the idlest of malignant rumors. There was no duty Mr. Talcott might be called in one office which would interfere with that he would have to perform in the other.

Commissioner Harrison thought the precedent of accepting a resignation was idle as compared with the precedent upon future Commissioners, which the refusal to do so would set. He would ask the board to clean their skirts. He didn't want the barkings after him of even a dog. There was a large number of people in Cook County who believed all that they saw in print.

A vote was taken on the resignation, resulting, yeas, 6; nays, 4, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Harrison, Jones, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns—6.

Nays—Crawford, Herting, Hitchcock, and Pahlman—4.

The board adjourned.

The South Side Street Cars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having been driven by the great fire of the 9th of October from a pleasant home on the North Side, perhaps I am a little disposed to find fault. Be that as it may, I am, since the fire, a resident of the South Side, and pretty far down south at that. Now, what I want to come at is, that I am obliged to pay the Cottage Grove avenue cars from 10 to 20 cents a day; and, as four other members of my family do the same, we contribute about $1 per day to the support of the South Side City Railroad Company. Doing this, we conceive that we are entitled to decent treatment from said company. Among the rules of the company, put up conspicuously in each car, is one telling people not to get on or off the car until it *comes to a full stop*. Now, in about a month's experience on the road, I have seldom found a driver that would come to a full stop when hailed by men, and often ladies are compelled to get in while the cars are in motion. I am an old man, upward of 60, and I am almost always compelled to run and overtake the car. At this time of the year the street is slippery, and more than once I have endangered my limbs if not my life. For one, I am determined, if seriously injured in such a way, make the company walk up to the Captain's office and settle. A word to the wise, etc.

P. S.—The cars stopping at Twenty-fifth street are a nuisance, and, some think, put on the road with an "intent to deceive." They often put 10 cents in the pockets of the stockholders of the company, when 5 cents should do.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

BILLY MANNING'S MINSTRELS

are meeting with excellent success at the Michigan Avenue Theatre. The troupe is a strong one, and the programme is especially rich. The people in Chicago cannot be easily reckoned who swear by Billy Manning as the prince of burnt cork comedians, and his return is hailed with great satisfaction. The season is a short one, lasting only this week, so that those who desire to pay their respects to the genial William and his jolly party mustn't mind the cold weather, but avail themselves of the remaining three nights.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

At the opposite end of the town, Arlington & Co. are attracting large and appreciative audiences. The fact of active and strong competition in their own line is putting them to their trumps, and they are giving a superb performance this week. The firm determination on the part of Messrs. Myers and Arlington to continue the process of elimination and accumulation until their organization is brought to the highest possible point of efficiency in all particulars, is deserving of encouragement and reward from the public.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The melancholy misadventures of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," with the train of highly-seasoned incidents and situations attendant thereupon, nightly excite the sympathy and interest of audiences above the average in point of numbers. The play is strongly cast and moves along smoothly. In the meantime the management is preparing the new Christmas spectacle, which, it is promised, is to be something unusually gorgeous.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Seward is preparing a sketch of his recent trip around the world for publication, and contemplates also writing an account of the public men he has been associated with and known.

—Bergh has visited the animals at Barnum's menagerie, and found them pretty well cared for. He lingered over a morose lion and an unhappy hyena, but the keeper satisfactorily explained that "they h'only 'anker to get h'out and h'eat you, sir."

—The correspondent of a Boston journal is authority for the statement that A. T. Stewart intends to leave his entire fortune, estimated at $50,000,000 to $70,000,000, in public and private charities, and that he recently made a will to that effect.

—Senator Sumner has lately received a letter from John Bright, in which, referring to his illness, he says that he has been "on the shelf" since the beginning of last year, has written few letters, and has been compelled to shun all business, but it is very much better, and hopes by the end of the year to be able to return to work.

—A New York artist is to photograph the members of the committee who received the Grand Duke, and the portraits, when completed, are to be sent to the Czar.

—Here is the Boston *Post's* sketch of Alexis at Bunker Hill: "The Grand Duke Alexis was there cheered by another very large assemblage, and after acknowledging the courtesy, was noticed to gaze steadily upon the monument for about a quarter of a minute, surveying it from top to bottom, with his lustrous eyes; a smile played about his lips, and he appeared to be saying something to himself. He was shown the spot where Warren fell, but did not remark, as is reported of an Englishman, looking first at the spot and then to the top of the monument, 'Did it hurt him much?'"

—The Grand Duke promised Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, that he would attend the Centennial of American Independence, at Philadelphia, in 1876.

—The Quebec Solicitor General has within a few days lost his father and two sisters, and his brother lies dangerously ill. The mourning worn at the funeral of the father was made in a house where there was scarlet fever, and the disease was thus communicated to the family with fatal results.

—The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* of the 2d inst. says: "Joaquin Miller was among the passengers for San Francisco by the steamship Ajax. Mr. Miller will visit Southern California, Arizona, and perhaps Mexico and Central America, in search of subjects for his poems, and we may expect during the coming season something new and startling."

RAILROADS.

The Great Northern Road of Texas has been completed to a point fifty miles above Houston. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow is President of the organization.

—The Marysville (Kan.) *Locomotive* says: "We have been informed that another railroad survey will shortly be made. The St. Joseph & Denver Company will run a line from this point to Washington in Washington County, Kansas, there to connect with a line already surveyed to the Republican River. Should the company conclude to start their Denver Branch from this point, there will no longer be any doubt as to Marysville being made a division and receiving the machine shops."

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Danville, Tuscola & Western Railroad was recently held at Pana, Ill., at which there were large delegations from the counties along the line. There was but one sentiment pervading the meeting, and that was that the road could and should be built. The various delegations pledged their several counties for stock to the amount of $4,000 per mile and right of way.

—The people of Jasper county, Ind., are to meet in Rensselaer on Thursday next, to encourage and aid the building of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad. The President of the company is Dr. W. S. Pierce, of Indianapolis, and the Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Stewart, of Delphi.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular annual communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the payment of dues, will be held in the hall, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Thursday Evening, Dec. 21, A. L. 5871, at 7:30.
GEORGE K. HAZLITT, Secretary.

Notified Meeting.

The annual communication of THOS. J. TURNER Lodge 409 F. & A. M. will be held at the Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. Every member is hereby notified to be present to elect officers and vote on the adoption of the new by-laws.
By order of the W. M.
LISLE BURNAM, Sec'y.

Masonic.

First Regular Annual Convocation of Union Park Chapter No. [illegible], R. A. M., at their hall, 679 and 681 West Lake-st., this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. All members of this Chapter are hereby notified to be present. Visiting companions cordially invited.
WM. M. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the M. W. and P. M.
JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Pleiades Lodge, No. 478 A. F. & A. M. Regular communication on Thursday evening, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their hall, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts., for the election of officers and payment of dues. Every member requested to attend. By order of the W. M.
CHAS. G. HOWELL, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Annual communication on Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 7 o'clock, at the West Side Masonic Temple, for the election of officers and payment of dues, and such other business as may come before the Lodge. By order of W. M.
B. F. DE LONG, Secretary.

Chicago Caledonian Club.

A special meeting of the above society will be held in the school room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sts., this (Thursday) evening the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock; business of importance; full attendance requested. By order
D. J. MACKELLAR, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL

Those $7 D. B. Reefing Coats and 40c Shirts and Drawers go fast. Well, let them go. When they are all gone we shall have something else just as cheap.

122 W. Madison-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The tendency of the money market, both here and in New York, is toward stringency. The supply of funds here is not so large that it takes a good while for the ... during the last ten days ... have been largely drawn ... the discounts have been increased ... a week or two hence it seems probable a considerable degree of stringency may be experienced. At present money is more abundant than at this season of last winter, but the abundance of money does not inspire that degree of confidence that might be expected, because people cannot make up their minds to the whole effect of the great disaster in this city has been experienced. It seems as though the absolute destruction of about $200,000,000 of property must affect finances generally to a great extent, and that the full result is only deferred. But, however this may turn out, the present aspect of financial affairs is much more favorable than even the most sanguine could have hoped for two months ago.

The movement of currency toward the country continues very active, and the banks here were obliged to order more of it from New York to-day to meet the demands of their country customers. Exchange is abundant, and sells between banks at 1-16 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-4	117 1-4
5-20s of '62 (called)	109	
5-20s of '64	110 3-4	110
5-20s of '65	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 7-8	114 1-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	114	114 1-4
5-20s of '68, January and July	113 1-2	113 3-4
10-40s, 5 per cents, (new issue)	108 7-8	
U. S. Currency 6s	113 1-8	113 3-4
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100
Chicago City 7s		
Cook County 7s		
Gold Exchange		
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 3-8	108 3-4
Land Warrants—160s	172	180
120s	130	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		[illegible]

The following shows the November earnings and the mileage of some of the principal Western railroads. The earnings of the Illinois Central show that its business had not quite recovered from the effects of the fire. It is to be regretted that the two principal Western roads terminating here, the Rock Island and the Northwestern, do not publish their monthly earnings, as it is believed these would furnish encouraging evidences of the re-establishment of business in this city:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER.

	1871. Miles.	1871. Earn'gs.	1870. Miles.	1870. Earn'gs.
Central Pacific	1,015	$898,682	880	$877,347
Chicago & Alton	511	463,059	431	431,000
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	390	340,624	390	324,311
Illinois Central	1,109	712,910	1,109	841,707
Marietta & Cincinnati	251	172,567	251	144,034
Lake Shore & Mich. S.	1,013	1,338,453	1,013	1,336,677
Kansas Pacific		290,230	672	302,000
Michigan Central		523,000	498	440,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,018	644,858	1,018	794,914
Pacific of Missouri	354	285,302	355	306,491
St. Louis & Iron Mount	210	134,427	210	121,796
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	282	152,315	282	141,919
Toledo, Wabash & West	608	541,860	608	496,557
Union Pacific	1,038	780,000	1,038	578,186
Total		$7,329,934		$6,856,125

*Approximate.

The suggestions made in the message of the President and in the report of the Postmaster General in regard to the establishment of a postal telegraph and savings bank system, similar to that now in operation in England, is the first step toward a more comprehensive system under a National Savings Bank law, which is now needed to regulate the management and guarantee the solvency of these important institutions in all parts of the country. The National Banking law has been the means of furnishing a currency which, if not quite at par with gold, is at least so well secured that the failure of any number of banks could not affect its value. By making the stockholders individually liable for double the amount of their stock, by the continual supervision of Bank Examiners, and also by the requirement for periodical statements of their condition, the National Banking laws make the banks safer for the depositors. But the savings banks which are fully as important, and financial institutions as the commercial banks are subject to no such wholesome regulations, which, in fact they would be subject to even a more rigorous examination, from time to time, and would be obliged to keep a certain proportion of their funds in government bonds. In some States there are wholesome restrictions, but in the majority the laws allow the combining of a savings bank business with a regular commercial banking business, or even with insurance or land speculations, or house building, or any one of a dozen other kinds of business in which the deposits ... money of the depositors ... to protect this enormously increasing interest from disaster is a national law, the requirements of which will apply to every institution which receives "savings deposits," making wide distinction between them and all other financial institutions and providing for their solvency by more stringent regulations in regard to the investment of their funds.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The gold market closed weak at 108 7-8a109. The stock brokers were large borrowers of gold to-day, and sold the same to obtain currency to carry their stocks. Loans were from 7 to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings, $60,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks opened dull, and on call were strong, with Lake Shore and Western Union as the features. Before the brokers made up their bank account the market sold off slightly, but subsequently advanced 1-4 to 1-2. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore, and Erie. There was little more activity in the above-mentioned stocks, but the list was dull.

A small broker's firm on the bear side of Pacific Mail, failed this afternoon.

The feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the money market, which has been more stringent than any day this month. Loans were made as high as 1-8 per day on governments, and scarce at that price again. The currency is flowing to the interior freely, in part for insurance settlements in Chicago. The express companies have made some heavy engagements for this outflow of currency this week, and in some quarters these engagements are estimated at $3,000,000.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117 5-8	Coupons, '67	115 1-8
Coupons, '62	109 5-8	Coupons, '68	115 1-4
Coupons, '64	109 3-8	10-40s	109 1-8
Coupons, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115 1-4
New	113 7-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	97	Virginia, old	61
Tennessee, old	64 1-2	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	64 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	71		

Stocks closed:

Canton	70	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Western Union	67 3-8	St. Paul	58 3-4
Quicksilver	36	Do pfd.	80 1-2
Adams Express	85	Wabash	69 3-4
Wells & Fargo	58	Fort Wayne	95 1-4
American	65 1-2	Terre Haute	19
United States	60 1-2	Do pfd	48
Pacific Mail	78 1-4	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	95 1-2	Do pfd	118
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 1-2	Ohio & M.	41 1-2
Erie	31 7-8	C. C. & C.	85
Do pfd	63	C. C. & I. C.	21
Harlem	123 1-2	Indiana Central	30
Harlem pfd	136 1-2	Illinois Central	133
Reading	113 1-2	Union Pacific	32 7-8
Mich. Cent.	117 3-4	Central Pacific	101 1-4
Pittsburgh	126 1-4	U. P. bonds	83 1-4
Northwestern	61 1-2	Central bonds	97 3-4
Do pfd, ex-div	85 1-2		
R. I.	107 1-2		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	5,682	6,294	2,114	4,391
Wheat, bu	27,230	63,350	713	720
Corn, bu	182,547	32,972	13,361	6,910
Oats, bu	38,780	10,699	1,770	600
Rye, bu	1,780	3,400	1,194	
Barley, bu	14,430	1,730	13,353	2,510
Grass seed, lbs	39,350	45,140	20,000	
Flax seed, lbs	1,992			
Broom corn, lbs	6,150	31,160	3,961	41,830
Cured meats, lbs		51,780	1394,978	274,302
Beef, brls		633	199	130
Pork, brls	187	1,136	211	1,396
Lard, lbs	25,300	71,080	321,000	48,305
Tallow, lbs	5,021	21,060		
Butter, lbs	37,900	21,980	15,740	2,320
Dressed hogs, No.	2,564	2,091	6,082	2,023
Live hogs, No.	13,874	8,114	6,146	49
Cattle, No.	1,168	2,066	770	1,084
Hides, lbs	75,110	102,330	38,488	144,947
Highwines, brls	340	430	180	140
Wool, lbs	40,856	17,673		12,660
Potatoes, bu	2,030	600		
Lumber, m	207	143	620	1,350
Shingles, m	60	710	130	633
Lath, m	90		30	20
Salt, brls			2,884	791

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 620 bu wheat; 208 bu corn; 300 bu oats; 233 bu rye; 401 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 40 cars wheat; 359 cars corn; 38 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 11 cars barley. Total, 343 cars, or 150,000 bu.

The grain markets were generally weak to-day, the only exceptions to the rule being minor ones. New York was quoted lower all round, and this fact made sellers numerous, while buyers held off, especially as our stocks in store are growing at a rapid rate—three-quarters of a million bushels last week. Add to these facts that money is tightening, rendering it more difficult to hold produce than heretofore, and we have abundant reason for the fact that many wanted to sell, while few wished to buy, except as they could settle their options with a difference in their favor.

Highwines were firmer, and more active, a good demand having been brought out by the recent decline. Sales were reported of 400 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and 5a10c lower. The decline in live at the Stock Yards, and a reported weakness in New York, caused buyers to hold off for a decline, which many holders refused to accept. A total of 1,186 head were sold, chiefly at $4.90a4.92 1-2, a few choice shipping lots selling at $4.95 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower all round. Mess pork averaged about 10c per brl lower, and was weak throughout, with more sellers than buyers, owing chiefly to the signs of an easier feeling in New York. Lard was dull, almost unsalable. Meats averaged nearly 1-8c lower all round, but were more active, as several orders which had been here for some days were filled when buyers' limits were touched. The market closed with a decided disposition on the part of holders to realize, the following being the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.25; do seller January, $13.25; do seller February, $13.65; do seller March, $13.90; seller April, $14.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, $8.80; do seller January, $8.82 1-2; do seller February, 9c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats at 3 3-4a4c for shoulders; 5 1-2a5 1-2c for short ribs; 5 1-4c for short clear, and 5 3-4a7 1-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2a6c for rough sides; 5 7-8a6c for short ribs; 6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a9c; mess beef, $9.00a9.50; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $13.25; 1,000 brls do at $13.15; 1,500 brls do seller January, at $13.20; 500 brls do at $13.25; 250 brls do seller February at $13.70; 1,250 brls do seller March, at $14.00; 500 brls do at $13.95; 500 brls do seller March, at $13.90; 1,000 brls do buyer March, at $14.00; 750 brls do seller April, at $14.00.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The tendency of the money market, both here and in New York, is toward stringency. The supply of funds here was so large that it takes a good while for the surplus to be absorbed, but during the last ten days the deposits of the banks have been largely diminished, and the discounts have been increased so that a week or two hence it seems probable a considerable degree of stringency my be experienced. At present money is more abundant than at this season of last winter, but the abundance of money does not inspire the degree of confidence that might be expected, because people cannot make up their minds that the whole effect of the great disaster in this city has been experienced. It seems as though the absolute destruction of about $200,000,000 of property must affect finances generally to a greater extent, and that the full result is only deferred. But, however this may turn out, the present aspect of financial affairs is much more favorable than even the most sanguine could have hoped for two months ago.

The movement of currency toward the country continues very active, and the banks here were obliged to order more of it from New York to-day to meet the demands of their country customers.

Exchange is abundant, and sells between banks at 1-10 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-4	117 3-4
5-20s of '62	108 1-2	108 3-4
5-20s of '62 (called)	109	
5-20s of '64	109 3-4	110
5-20s of '65	110 7-8	111 1-8
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 7-8	114 1-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	115 1-4	115 1-2
5-20s of '68, January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	108 7-8	
10-40s	109 7-8	109 1-8
U. S. Currency 6s	113 1-8	113 3-8
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100a101
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		108 3-8
Gold and Gold Coupons		108 1-8
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
120s	150	160
Agricultural College Land Scrip		172—175

The following shows the November earnings and the mileage of some of the principal Western railroads. The earnings of the Illinois Central show that its business had not quite recovered from the effects of the fire. It is to be regretted that the two principal Western roads terminating here, the Rock Island and the Northwestern, do not publish their monthly earnings, as it is believed these would furnish encouraging evidences of the re-establishment of business in this city:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER.

	1871. Miles.	1871. Earn'gs.	1870. Miles.	1870. Earn'gs.
Central Pacific	1,013	$899,882	890	$777,513
Chicago & Alton	511	463,056	465	441,197
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	390	340,024	390	323,311
Illinois Central	1,109	719,910	1,109	841,707
Marietta & Cincinnati	251	172,567	251	144,034
Lake Shore & Mich. S.	1,013	1,333,435	1,013	1,258,077
Kansas Pacific		290,220	672	322,290
Michigan Central		325,500	569	453,873
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,018	644,025	1,018	734,914
Pacific of Missouri	[illegible]	365,103	355	356,469
St. Louis & Iron Mount.	210	126,427	210	121,795
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	282	152,315	282	152,913
Toledo, Wabash & West.	669	541,080	669	425,857
Union Pacific	1,038	700,000	1,038	570,184
Total		$7,5[illegible],934		$6,855,123

*Approximate.

The suggestions made in the message of the President and in the report of the Postmaster General in regard to the establishment of a postal telegraph and savings bank system, similar to that now in operation in England, is the first step toward a more comprehensive system under a National Savings Bank law, which is now needed to regulate the management and guarantee the solvency of these important institutions in all parts of the country. The National Banking law has been the means of furnishing a currency which, if not quite at par with gold, is at least so well secured that the failure of any number of banks could not affect its value. By making the stockholders individually liable for double the amount of their stock, by the continual supervision of Bank Examiners, and also by the requirement for periodical statements of their condition, the National Banking laws make the banks safer for the depositors. But the savings banks which are fully as important financial institutions as the commercial banks are subject to no such wholesome regulations, when in fact they should be subject to even a more rigorous examination, from time to time, and should be obliged to keep a certain proportion of their funds in government bonds. In some of the States there are wholesome restrictions, but in the majority the laws allow the combining of a savings bank business with a regular commercial banking business, or even with insurance or land speculations, or house building or any one of a dozen other kinds of business in which there is an extra hazard to the money of the depositors. What is wanted to protect this enormously increasing interest from disaster is a national law, the requirements of which will apply to every institution which receives "savings deposits," making a wide distinction between them and all other financial institutions and providing for their solvency by more stringent regulations in regard to the investment of their funds.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The gold market closed weak at 108 7-8a109. The stock brokers were large borrowers of gold to-day, and sold the same to obtain currency to carry their stocks. Loans were from 7 to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings, $40,[illegible].

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks opened dull, and on call were strong, with Lake Shore and Western Union as the features. Before the brokers made up their bank account the market sold off slightly, but subsequently advanced 1-4 to 1-2. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore and Erie. There was little more activity in the above-mentioned stocks, but the list was dull.

A small broker's firm on the bear side of Pacific Mail failed this afternoon.

The feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the money market, which has been more stringent than any day this month. Loans were made as high as 3-4 per day on governments, [illegible] at that price again. The currency [illegible] flowing to the interior freely, [illegible] for insurance settlements in Chicago. The express companies have made some heavy shipments for this outflow of currency this week, and in some quarters these engagements are estimated at $5,000,000.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 5-8	Coups, '67	115 1-8
Coups, '62	108 5-8	Coups, '68	115 1-4
Coups, '64	109 1-8	10-40s	109 1-8
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	113 3-8
New	113 7-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	[illegible]	Virginia, old	61
Tennessee, old	64 1-2	N. Carolina, old	31 3-8
Tennessee, new	[illegible]	N. Carolina, new	[illegible]
Virginia, new	64		

Stocks:

Canton	70	N. J. C.	111 1-2
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	24 1-2	Do pfd	76 1-2
Adams Express	83	Wabash	55 1-2
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do pfd	80 1-2
American	88 1-2	Fort Wayne	97 1-2
U. S.	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	54 3-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	92 5-8	Chicago & Alton	115 7-8
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	Do pfd	119
Erie	32	O. & M.	42
Do pfd	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	87 1-2
Harlem	120 1-2	C., B. & Q.	127 3-8
Do pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	93 5-8
Reading	113 1-2	Indiana Central	18 5-8
Mich. Cent.	117 3-4	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	128 1-2	Union Pacific	37 [illegible]
Northwestern	61 1-2	U. P. bonds	90 3-4
Do pfd, ex-div	87 1-2	Central bonds	102 7-8
R. I.	102 7-8		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	5,082	6,394	2,114	4,321
Wheat, bu	27,230	63,368	7,713	710
Corn, bu	182,547	32,972	13,331	6,910
Oats, bu	38,780	10,680	22,700	660
Rye, bu	1,785	1,462	1,196	
Barley, bu	14,420	753	17,905	2,170
Grass seed, lbs	39,650	45,140	29,000	
Flax seed, lbs	1,992			
Broom corn, lbs	6,150	31,100	3,961	41,830
Cured meats, lbs		51,780	1,376,976	374,902
Beef, brls		632	190	130
Pork, brls	187	1,195	211	1,256
Lard, lbs	25,960	71,060	821,003	48,506
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	21,600		
Butter, lbs	27,600	21,880	13,740	2,990
Dressed hogs, No	2,584	2,021	5,062	2,023
Live hogs, No	13,875	8,574	4,460	436
Cattle, No	1,168	2,066	279	1,084
Hides, lbs	75,110	102,330	[illegible]	144,947
Highwines, brls	240	430	100	140
Wool, lbs	40,316	17,832		12,080
Potatoes, bu	6,340	800		
Lumber, m	207	142	329	1,268
Shingles, m	60	710	121	635
Lath, m	90			90
Salt, brls			2,884	794

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 893 bu wheat; 209 bu corn; 200 bu oats; 233 bu rye; 461 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 40 cars wheat; 359 cars corn; 28 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 11 cars barley. Total, 443 cars, or 180,000 bu.

The grain markets were generally weak to-day the only exceptions to the rule being minor ones. New York was quoted lower all round, and this made sellers numerous, while buyers held off, especially as our stocks in store are growing at a rapid rate—three-quarters of a million bushels per week. Add to these facts that money is tightening, rendering it more difficult to hold than heretofore, and we have abundant reason for the fact that many wanted to sell, while few wished to buy, except as they could settle [illegible] with a difference in their favor.

Highwines were firmer, and more active, a fair demand having been brought out by the late decline. Sales were reported of 400 brls [illegible] 75 brls at 88 1-2c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and 5a10c lower. [illegible] in live at the Stock Yards, and a reported weakness in New York, caused buyers to [illegible] for a decline, which many holders refused to accept. A total of 1,186 head were sold, at $4.00a4.92 1-2, a few choice shipping lots at $4.95 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower. Mess pork averaged about 10c per brl lower, and was weak throughout, with more sellers than buyers, owing chiefly to the signs of weaker feeling in hogs. Lard was dull, almost [illegible]. Meats averaged nearly 1-8c lower all round, but were more active, as several orders which had been here for some days, were filled when buyers' limits were touched. The market closed with a decided disposition on the part of holders to realize. The following being the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.35; do seller January, $13.25; do seller February, $13.65; do seller March, $13.90; do seller April, $14.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 5-8c; do seller January, 8 3-4c; do seller February, [illegible]c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats [illegible] 3-4 for shoulders; 5 3-8a5 1-2c for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-4c for shoulders; 5 3-8c for rough sides; 5 7-8a6c for short ribs; 6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberland, [illegible]. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible]; extra mess beef, $10.00; city [illegible] 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of [illegible] mess pork, cash and seller the month, at [illegible]; 1100 brls do at $13.15; 1,500 brls do seller [illegible] at $13.30; 500 brls do at $13.25; [illegible] brls do seller February at $13.70; 1,330 brls do seller March at $14.00; 500 brls do seller March, at $14.00; 500 brls do at $13.95; 750 brls do seller April at $14.00; 268 tcs lard, at 8 5-8c; 50 tcs (kettled) do at 8 3-4c; 500 tcs do seller February, at 9c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders, seller January, at 4 7-8c; 100 boxes Cumberland, at 6c; 200,000 lbs green short ribs, at 5 1-8c; 40,000 lbs do at 5 3-8; 100,000 lbs do seller January, at 5 1-2c; 40,000 lbs cured do at 5 7-8c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6c; 500 boxes do at 6 3-4c.

Flour was very dull. A few bids were made for superfine to ship South, but at 25c below asking prices; hence little was done, as few were willing to pay former quotations, with a decline in wheat, and holders were unwilling to shade. Sales were limited to 25 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 100 brls do (Vermilion) at $7.75; 50 brls spring extras on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $8.25; 10 brls do at $8.00. Total, 430 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $15.00; 10 tons do at $15.60; 10 tons very poor at $12.60.

Wheat was moderately active, but weak at an average decline of 1 1-2a1 3-4c from yesterday's average of prices. Liverpool was quoted 1d per 100 lbs lower, by the first despatches, and New York was reported to be very heavy. The private advices from the latter place are really much more discouraging than the mere quotations of price. It is stated that wheat cannot be sold at quotations, and some of the most experienced operators there write that a large decline must be submitted to before wheat can be sold there for export, especially as the gold premium bids fair to be reduced to a very small figure before long. A correspondent in New York writes that there are 7,000,000 bu within easy reach of that city by rail, and 10,000,000 afloat for Europe. There has been no buying for shipment for some time past; of course, there was none to-day, but a good deal of trading was done in options, the short interest filling in liberally at the decline. Seller January opened at $1.19, improved to $1.19 1-2, fell to $1.18 1-4, and closed at $1.18 7-8. Seller the month sold at $1.17 1-2a1.18 1-4, seller last half of January at $1.19 1-2a1.20 1-2, and seller February at $1.20 3-8a1.21 1-2—all closing at about medium figures. Other grades than No. 2 spring were little better than nominal. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22 1-2; 48,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 1-4; 36,400 bu do at $1.18 1-8; 20,200 bu do at $1.18; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 7-8; 23,000 bu do at $1.17 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 5-8; 6,200 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00. Total, 164,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak at 3-4a1c decline owing to large receipts and a heavy New York market, also, to some extent in sympathy with wheat. Corn is about the only grain for which there is any shipping demand, and would be taken more freely than now if it could be moved readily, as large quantities are yet wanted at interior points in the Eastern States. But shipments now are small in comparison with receipts. Hence, weakness; operators are afraid that the stocks will be too heavy to hold before the season of navigation opens. No. 2 corn, cash or seller the month, opened at 40 5-8c, and declined to 40 1-8c at the close. Seller January sold at 40 5-8a40 5-8c; seller February at 40 1-2a40 3-4c; seller April at 43 1-4a43 1-2c, and seller May at 45a47 at 40 3-4c; 64,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 15,000 bu do at 40 1-2c; 30,000 bu do at 40 1-8c; 91,200 bu do at 40 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 [illegible] 1-4c; 23,700 bu do at 40 1-8c; 3,400 bu rejected at 38 1-2c; 400 bu ears at 40c delivered. Total, 166,600 bu.

Oats were quiet and 1-4a1-2c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, opening at 31 3-4c and closing dull at 31 1-2c. Receipts of oats are light, and have generally been sold ahead for some time past, which fact accounts for the relatively high price of oats. Seller January sold at 31 7-8a32 3-8c, closing at 32c. Cash sales were 11,400 bu at 31 3-4c; 8,000 bu at 31 5-8c; 15,200 bu at 31 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 28 1-2c. Total, 35,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 at 62 7-8c; 400 bu do at 62c.

Barley was quiet, but firm and steadier at yesterday's outside quotations. Sales were 2,400 bu No. 2 at 60 1-2c, 2,000 bu do at 60c; 1,600 bu do (regular) at 59 1-2c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 400 bu do at 45c; 800 bu by sample at 70c; 600 bu do at 68c; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 10,200 bu.

The following is the official statement of grain in store in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 16, 1871.	Dec. 9, 1871.	Dec. 17, 1870.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,398	1,398	
No. 2 amber	666	686	121
No. 1 red	532	532	
No. 2 red	5,042	5,032	1,420
No. 3 winter	7,318	7,361	
No grade winter	698	698	
No. 1 spring	33,191	32,089	283,634
No. 2 spring	966,619	871,961	1,549,029
No. 3 spring	44,851	38,805	81,604
No. 2 hard spring	43,952	34,173	
Rejected spring	19,018	18,990	29,274
No grade spring	1,353	430	5,132
Total wheat	[illegible]115,516	1,011,835	1,949,944
CORN.			
White			1,163
Yellow	36,615	37,381	12,316
No. 1	49,624	43,910	1,072
No. 2	1,700,863	1,154,655	255,301
Rejected	106,786	105,003	34,909
No. 2 kiln dried	2,378	2,379	19,404
Rejected do	120		
No grade	4,108	1,105	92,087
New No. 2			214,872
Total corn	1,885,386	1,346,914	632,574
OATS.			
No. 1	10,880	9,745	3,921
No. 2	424,344	459,583	399,623
Rejected	45,828	40,965	28,772
No grade	2,031	2,131	
Total oats	482,683	511,803	432,316
RYE.			
No. 1	35,611	57,026	12,726
No. 2	226,222	221,163	54,041
Rejected	7,358	6,129	6,151
Total rye	292,691	285,118	72,919
BARLEY.			
No. 2	385,101	347,407	391,193
No. 3	95,080	91,678	75,031
Rejected	4,011	3,355	12,684
No grade			260
Total barley	484,192	442,440	479,168

The total amount of grain of all kinds in store is 4,330,468 bu, being an increase of 732,358 bu within the week. This augment is thus distributed: Wheat, 103,681 bu; corn, 538,472 bu; oats, 40,880 bu; rye, 7,573 bu; barley, 41,752 bu.

S. S. Garrigues, State Salt Inspector, for Michigan, has made his annual report to the Governor. The following extracts are given: "The past year has been one of decided improvement in the Michigan salt manufacture; not only in the general quantity of the salt manufactured, but also in the character of the barrels in which it was packed. The mode of manufacturing salt is gradually changing from the old method of boiling in kettles to the more improved method of evaporation by steam in wooden grainers, and in large iron pans. By the direct application of fire heat this class of manufacture has the advantage of an improved mode of setting the brine before it is evaporated. The grain of the salt is more even, and owing to the large amount of brine in the process of evaporation the impurities can be more readily separated.

"In consequence of the various improvements in the salt manufacture, assisted by a rigid inspection, I have the pleasure to state on reliable authority that Michigan salt has, during the past season, taken an advanced position in most of the Western markets. The salt-producing territory of the State is increasing in area. Since my last annual report two more blocks have been put in operation outside of the Saginaw Valley, one at Caseville, and the other at White Rock, both in Huron County. The last mentioned establishment was almost entirely destroyed by the ravages of the fires that swept over that part of the State, but is expected to be in operation by the next season. These blocks were, for the present year under the inspection of the Deputy Inspector at Port Austin. The distance apart of these localities has increased the expense of inspection in said district. During the early part of the manufacturing season the salt-producing territory of the State was divided, as last year, into nine districts, and remained so until two months before the close of the season.

"According to the report, the quantity of salt inspected in 1871 was 732,437 barrels. The following is a comparative statement of the salt inspected for the past three years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Fine salt, brls	513,986	598,326	651,454
Packers'	12,918	17,860	13,794
Solar	15,364	15,507	44,291
Second quality	19,117	19,659	18,695
Refuse	8,370	7,618	3,877
Total	560,658	628,979	732,437

The increase in 1870 over 1869 was 59,321 barrels; in 1871 over 1870, 103,463 barrels.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, write as follows in their circular of the 16th:

"Within the week the work of packing has been progressing with more than usual activity. Every town, however small, proposing to do anything has been at work, and the number of hogs cut in the cities and large towns has been swelled beyond that at a corresponding date of last year, but to what extent it is impossible to say, as packers, generally, decline to report their operations, and it is known that many hogs, in consequence of the inequality of prices, are reported twice, if not thrice, at the West, and thus go to swell the nominal packing, which it is important to represent as large, that being, in the interests of the packers, a 'knock'em down' argument against any advance.

"Thus far, Chicago and Cincinnati are foremost; then comes Louisville, next St. Louis, and lastly Milwaukee in the race of Western cities, whilst Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Keokuk, and other towns bring up the rear. In the country proper—the small places—very little is being done, and it is not unlikely that whilst the cities—the places generally heard from—show an increase, the aggregate may be actually less than last year. At this place the receipts since Nov. 1 were 207,420, shipments 28,401, against receipts of 120,279 and shipments 2,196 for a corresponding date of last year. It is rumored that packers have cut 210,000, against 130,000 last year, but admit the claim of increased packing, the shipments have exceeded those of last year by more than the increase of hogs, and there is on hand less product than twelve months ago.

"There has been a full demand for D. S. meats, and as it embraces export and domestic consumption, the inquiry has taken a wider range than previously, whilst at some points it has been beyond precedent, and shows clearly that the product of the country is in great request, and if the principal packing should be completed, as is believed, by the second week in January, the country will be short of stock. At this moment the large orders are running to Chicago and the interior because of their comparative cheapness, whilst other points are piling up stocks in hopes of better prices or of a domestic trade, out of which more money can be made. Unquestionably packers have a right to buy or not to buy—to sell or not to sell—as they may deem for their interest, but they cannot expect to raise the city into a great mart unless they will pay much for property and sell products as cheaply as competitors."

B. P. Baker & Co. of New York writes as follows, under date of Dec. 16.

The reports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 117,243 (82,097 less than last week); Liverpool, 67,661; London, 27,654; Glasgow, 11,256; Oporto, 800.

Total corn, 317,047 (78,089 less than last week); Liverpool, 108,549; London, 23,794; Cork for orders, 87,690; Hamburg, 82,560; Bremen, 19,005; Barcelona, 7,909.

Total flour, 7,252 (3,270 less than last week); Liverpool, 1,000; London, 6,173; Glasgow, 1,984.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet at $1.18 5-8a1.18 3-4 seller January, and $1.20 7-8a1.21 seller February, both options closing firm at the outside. Oats were firm, with 32c bid for January. Nothing doing in corn.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

BUTTER—The butter trade has been characterized by a fair degree of activity during the past week, and under moderate arrivals prices have been sustained with considerable firmness. The offerings of choice grades have improved some but there is as yet no surplus, and holders experience no difficulty in realizing promptly at the quoted prices, or at 27a28c. Some lots of fancy dairy have sold as high as 28a29c, in a small way, but there are few buyers willing to pay these figures, and it must be a good article that commands the quotations, 22a26c. Shippers are still in the market, and are operating at 12a16c for common to prime tub and firkin. Inferior descriptions are not wanted at 8a10c. Prices range as follows: Choice dairy, 22a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 9a13c.

BAGGING—The market for cotton seamless bags is dull, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but a falling off in the demand has not resulted in any depreciation in values, the high price of the raw material serving to buoy the market for the manufactured article. Gunnies are in fair demand and firm. Burlaps are active with rather an upward tendency. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 33c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a23c; wool sacks, 65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices have undergone no change since the date of our last weekly review. The demand continues large, and all articles in the list are being held with great firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; $3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a$3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—An active demand still exists and prices remain firm. The supply is liberal, but in no way excessive. We quote: Common to medium, $1.75a2.00; good to choice, $2.25a2.60; choice navies, $2.65a2.75.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Was less active, but firm at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.50a2.55; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The leading features of the cheese market are the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. Only a moderate business is doing, but the limited supply of really prime cheese on hand induces a firm feeling, and full prices are being demanded and obtained. We continue to quote: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Since our last review a further advance of 50c per ton has been established, both in hard and soft descriptions. Lackawanna now being held at $10.50a11.00, and Erie and Briar Hill at $10.00. These high prices have had a tendency to check the demand somewhat, the inquiry now being confined to meeting actual current necessities. Hocking Valley is out of the market, and we no longer quote. The following are the prices, delivered: Lehigh, prepared, $11.50a12.00; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were firm to-day. The receipts were light, and, under a fair demand, prices advanced 1a2c, or to 27a28c for fresh, and to 20a22c for pickled.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business continues steadily active and prices remain firm for nearly everything in the list. Values are without material change, a slight advance in old raisins being the only quotable alteration. The stocks of both foreign and domestic varieties are generally ample and a very satisfactory business is doing at the following prices: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $2.90a3.00; do new, $3.85a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—There is no improvement to note in the demand for fish, and, aside from whitefish and trout, which are scarce and a shade higher, the prevalent feeling is one of weakness. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—In this branch of trade business has been dull during the past week, with prices generally weak and irregular. Choice winter apples are in demand at outside quotations, but common grades can be bought at almost any price. Oranges and lemons are neglected, and sales are chiefly at inside quotations. Apples, from store, $2.00a3.25; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market the past week has witnessed no important changes. Trade, though not as active as a fortnight ago, is better than in former years at this season, and with the single exception of refined sugars, which have eased off a little, the prices current on the date of our last weekly report have been invariably sustained. The stock is in good condition, being ample and well assorted, and a good feeling prevails among the trade. All orders are promptly filled at the subjoined quotations:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 30a32 1-2c; Singapore, 25 1-2a28 1-2c; Costa Rica, 21 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo 22a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-4a13 3-8c; A sugar, 12 1-2a12 5-8c; B do, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; XC do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; C do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a60c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 46a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.30a1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard 4 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—Under a continued good local and shipping demand the hay market remains firm at the advance noted a week ago. Of loose description, and common pressed, the offerings are adequate, but prime pressed is in light supply and the present tendency of prices is to advance. The outward movement is chiefly on Eastern account, though considerable purchases have recently been made for shipment to Northern Michigan. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There is little change to note in the condition of the hide market. The demand continues steadily fair, and sufficient to prevent any material "piling up" of stock, and holders remain firm in their views at full former rates. The following prices are freely paid: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 8a9c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—This market is without perceptible change either in tone or in prices. The demand continues fair and prices are still very firm. We quote:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	5 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	5 a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	5 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 5 1-2c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 8 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	13 a22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nails	7 a10 c
Plow steel, German	a 9 3-4c
Jenks' plow steel	a10 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	13 a18 3-4c

LEATHER—Imported stock is somewhat easier, owing to the decline in gold premium, but for all domestic descriptions the market is firm at full former rates. A reasonably active business is doing at the following prices:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a40c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.35a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a38c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 34 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.25; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Continues firm, though in rather less active demand. Our extreme figures are generally realized. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a43.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	24.00a25.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	16.00a18.00
Pickets, square	18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, split	20.00a22.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A's or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market for goods coming under this head is still firm and advancing. The stocks, both here and at the East, are light, and the market is strong at the following range of prices:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Prices have recently advanced East, and, under a continued active demand, the market here is firm, with a decided upward tendency. The following are the current rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 5d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and turpentine were firmer, and the present tendency is to advance. Other descriptions rule quiet and steady. There is a moderate movement at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 50a55c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—At the close of last week the market was dull and lower, but the cold weather of yesterday and to-day has stiffened prices a little, and we now quote common mixed at 95ca$1.00, and good to choice straight lots at $1.05a1.20 from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices have ruled firmer than during last week for nearly all descriptions, though the advance has not been materially except for prairie chickens, which are fully 75c per doz. higher. Fresh offerings are in good request at good prices, but stale lots are almost unsalable, even at inside quotations. Sales were reported to-day at the following range of prices: $1.75a2.25 for dressed chickens; $3.00a4.00 for dressed ducks; $3.00a3.50 for prairie chickens; $1.25a1.50 for quail; 8a12c for dressed turkeys.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Comparatively little is doing in this line of goods, and values remain nominally unchanged. As is usually the case at this season of the year stocks are light, but they are equal to the present requirements of the trade. We continue to quote:

LEADS.	
St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.5
American	12.5
Snow white	11.0
COLORS.	
Rochelle ochre	4.50a5.00
English Ven red	3.50a4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00a4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The demand for pig iron continues large and in excess of the supply, hence prices are still firm and advancing. Dealers must now replenish their stocks, if at all, by rail, and as this will materially enhance the cost, a further advance may be reasonably looked for. The following quotations are furnished:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	47.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	43.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	42.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	42.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	45.00

PAPER—Owing to a scarcity of water, the production at many of the mills has been materially diminished, and under the reduced stocks the market for book and newspaper is decidedly firmer, with indications of an early advance. Common wrapping is in ample supply, and steady. We quote: News, 13 1-2a14c; book, 18a20c; common wrapping, 3 3-4c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in steady, fair demand and in moderate supply at the annexed range of prices: Cotton rags, mixed, 3 1-4c; all cotton, mixed, 4 1-4c; woollen rags, 1 1-2c; woollen rags, soft, 7 1-2c; manilla rope, 4 3-4c; sacking, 3 1-4a3 1-2c.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were very quiet, at about yesterday's prices. Timothy sold at $2.85 for common, and clover at $6.25a6.30.

TEAS—Are in steady and fairly active request, and for choice grades the market remains firm at full prices. Common grades are quoted easier. Prices range as follows: Young hyson, common to fair; 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90a$1.25.

TOBACCO—The market was without material change. A moderate business is doing at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 58a70c.

WOOD—The demand is light, but the supply is short and dealers are firm at the advance established last week. We continue to quote: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is firm, and a good assortment now offering. We revise our quotations, as follows:

Washed, fine conditioned	58a62c
Washed, medium conditioned	58a62c
Washed, coarse conditioned	58a62c
Unwashed, fine conditioned	30a40c
Unwashed, medium conditioned	39a43c
Unwashed, coarse conditioned	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime conditioned	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good conditioned	60a72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, in owner's risk.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt.	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O.	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The past week has witnessed something of a falling off in the demand for staple fabrics, such as prints, shirtings, sheetings, etc., but in the demand for dress goods and fancy articles suitable for the holiday trade, a marked increase is noted, so that the aggregate of sales compares favorably with last week or the preceding one. In values the changes have been few. The exceeding firmness that for some time past has characterized the market for cotton goods is still prevalent, and in some brands of sheetings we note a slight advance, but the general market rules comparatively steady. We quote:

PRINTS—Merrimac D, 11 1-2c; Merrimac W, 12c; Cocheco, 12c; Pacific, 11 1-2c, Garner's, 11c; Sprague's, 11c; Dunnell's, 11 1-2c; Manchester, 11 1-2c; Arnold's, 9 1-2c; Lancaster, 11c; Richmond, 11 1-2c; America, 11 1-2c; Mourning, 11c; Allen's 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c; Freeman's, 9 1-2c; Wamsutta, 8 1-2c; Columbia, 7 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 12c; Richmond's Pink, 12c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, 15c; Clinton, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag, 15c; Manchester, 12 1-2c; Roanoke, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Stark, 4-4, 13c; Appleton, 4-4, 13c; American, 12c; Medford, 4-4, 12 1-2c; Nashua R, 13c; Nashua E, 15c; Indian Head, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Cabot A, 4-4, 12c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Amoskeag A, 13c; Pepperell N, 10 1-2c; Anchor A, 11 1-2c; Great Falls J, 11 1-2c; Great Falls S, 10 1-2c; Indian Orchard A, 13 1-2c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 12c; Standard XX, 12c; Agawam F, 4-4, 12c; Appleton D, 4-4, 11 1-2c; Illinois A, 4-4, 11c; Swift River 4-4, 10 3-4c; Napoleon, 9c; Pepperell E, 13 1-2c; Pepperell R, 12 1-2c; Pepperell O, 11 1-2c; Boott Mills H, 8c; Boott Mills O, 10c; Boott Mills S, 12 1-2c; Western World, 10 1-2c; Arkwright, 11 1-2c; Portsmouth P, 8 1-2c; Quaker, 9 1-2c; Pacific, 13c; Kansas, 11c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—N. Y. Mills 4-4, 21c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 20c; Bates XX 4-4, 17 1-2c; White Rock 4-4, 16 1-2c; Hill's 4-4, 16c; Hill's 7-8, 14 1-2c; Masonville 4-4, 17 1-2c; Bay Mills 4-4, 17 1-2c; Androscoggin 4-4, 16 1-2c; Androscoggin 7-8, 14c; Langdon 7-8, 12 1-2c; Langdon 4-4, 14 1-2c; Red Bank 7-8, 11c; Red Bank 4-4, 13c; Lonsdale, 17c; Wambeck, 12c; Canoe 4-4, 7 3-4c; Slaterville, 7-8, 11c; New Jersey 4-4, 12 1-2c; Blackstone, 15c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 14c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 12c; Forestdale 15c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,168	13,872	720
Tuesday	800	17,500	535
Total	1,968	31,372	1,255
Same time last week	3,786	48,894	1,674
Week before last	3,780	38,069	270

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	779	6,146	328
Tuesday			

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were remarkably light, which, however, was a favorable circumstance for sellers, for so limited was the demand that, under an average Tuesday's supply a further and very material depreciation in values must have followed. As it was there was no quotable decline, though the feeling was much depressed, and for all grades below choice, prices were weak, unsettled, and irregular. The attendance was small—unusually so—and the few who did put in an appearance were but indifferent operators, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. A few car loads were taken on Eastern account at $4.60a5.25 for medium to choice, while a few extra found buyers at $5.50a5.75. Local buyers were doing little or nothing, and prices for butchers' stuff are for the present simply nominal. Among the reported sales were 17 head, averaging 1,316 lbs, at $4.31 1-4; 33 head, averaging 1,129 lbs, at $4.00; 19 head, stock steers, averaging 1,116 lbs, at $3.40; 32 head, averaging 1,378 lbs, at $5.25; 34 head, averaging 1,292 lbs, at $4.10, 17 fat oxen, averaging 1,345 lbs, at $4.00; and 16 head, averaging 1,352 lbs, at $4.75. The market closed dull.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs	4.25a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800a1,100 lbs	2.75a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS—The fresh receipts were only 17,500; making the total since Saturday, 31,372, against 43,874 for the same period last week, 32,069 week before last, and 56,197 for the corresponding period last year. The market opened fairly active this morning, and firm, sales being readily effected during the forenoon at the advance in prices established yesterday, or at $4.00a4.15 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.20a4.50 for medium, and at $4.35a4.60 for good to strictly choice. In the afternoon, however, trading was slow, and a weaker feeling obtained. Buyers seemed suddenly to have discovered that they were paying too much for hogs, and, from the middle of the afternoon until the close, there were none willing to pay within 10a15c of the opening rates. The market closed dull and weak with many unsold.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was quiet and without important change in prices. There was a fair demand at $3.50a3.75 for common, $4.00a4.25 for medium, and at $4.50a5.00 for good to choice. A few extra brought higher figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 7d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—1:30 p. m.—Wheat—No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Receipts, last three days, 45,000 quarters, 25,000 being American.

LONDON, Dec. 19—4:30 p. m.—Consols—money, 92 1-4; account, 92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 92 1-8; '65, 93 5-8; '67, 93 5-8; 10-40s, 91 5-8. Petroleum, 17sa17s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19.—Bonds, '62, 96 1-8.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Rentes, 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9 7-8a10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

Advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause a dullness.

California wheat 12s 6d; red spring, 10s 10da11s 3d; red winter, 11s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 45,000; American, 25,000. Flour, 26a28s. Corn, 31s 6d. Barley, 3s 10d.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 35s. Short rib, 37s 6d. Refined petroleum, 17a17 1-2.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The dry goods market is quiet and firm for all staples. The near approach of the holidays tends to impart life to the retail trade. Printing cloths are said to be scarce, and sell at 1 1-2c or 2c above the actual cost. The market for prints is very firm at 11 1-2c, except Sprague's, which sell at 11c. Lancaster and Amoskeag ginghams are steady at 15c, and the best styles of Glasgow at 14c. Fresh styles of mous delaines command 20c, and Imperial reps 22 1-2a23 1-2c. Bay Mills and Kearsarge A bleached muslins, 18c; Hill's Semper Idem, 16c; Gold Medal do, 14c; Greene G do, 11 1-2c; Indian Head heavy brown sheetings, 13 1-2c; Atlantic A do, 13 1-2; Pacific extra do, 13c; and Augusta, 11 3-4a12c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—Cattle—Supply, 3,060, or 150 cars, decrease, 86 cars compared with last week. Market opens quiet; prices unchanged; holders firm; asking higher prices; sales of 100 Ohio steers, averaging 990 to 1,347 lbs, at $4.50a5.75; 125 Illinois steers, averaging 1090 to 1,440 lbs, at $4.40a6.00; 31 Indiana, averaging 1,564 lbs, at $6.00; 160 Missouri, averaging 1,207 to 1,218 lbs, at $4.75a4.90.

Hogs—Receipts 7,800; market active; prices 5a15c higher. Sales at $4.25a4.50 for medium to good, and $4.55a4.60 for choice.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 19.—Cattle—Arrivals fair; best, $6.50a6.75; stockers scarce; light steers sold at $3.50a4.00.

Sheep—Fair run; prospects fair; best 100 pound sheep, $6.50; medium, $4.75; common, $4.00a4.25.

Hogs—Arrivals light; Philadelphia, $4.75a4.85; Yorkers, $4.30a4.40.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling upland, 19 7-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.75a6.00; common to good, $6.25a6.55; good to choice, $6.60a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10a7.20; extra Ohio, $6.40a7.35; St. Louis, $6.70a9.25. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat active and lower; receipts, 8,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, $1.47a1.52; winter red Western, $1.54a1.58; amber, $1.60a1.62; white, $1.60a1.70. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull; Canada, $1.15. Malt quiet. Corn more active and lower; fair export demand; receipts, 40,000 bu; new Western mixed, 77a78c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western and Ohio in store, 54c; afloat, 56c.

EGGS—Steady; 34a37c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18a20 1-2c; Sugar steady. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45a50c. Rice, firm, 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22 1-2a22 3-4c.

TURPENTINE—Very firm at 68 1-2a69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.50a13.62; March, $15.00; prime, $12.25; prime mess, $11.50a14.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 1-2c; kettle, 9 3-4c; January, 9 5-8c; February, 9 7-8c; March, 10.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer and active; buyers at 93 1-2c, and sellers at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Superfine, $5.25a5.75. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania and Western red, $1.55a1.57. Rye at 88a90c. Corn firm; old yellow, 70c; new, 65a67c; new mixed Western, 70a72c. Oats at 50a55c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; new mess pork, $15.25a15.50. Lard, 9 1-4a9 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16 1-2c; refined, 21 3-4c.

WHISKEY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.50a1.57. Corn Southern white, active, 62a69c; yellow, firm, 68a70c; mixed Western, quiet at 68a72c. Oats dull at 50a55c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 96a97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—TOBACCO—Active; sales of 56 hhds; lugs, 6 1-2a7 3-4c; low to good medium leaf, 8a12c.

COTTON—Firm; middlings, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and good order demand; extra family, $6.50. Wheat in good local demand; city millers buying at $1.30a1.45 for red and white. Corn firm; shelled mixed, delivered; in sacks, 63c. Oats firm. Rye steady; prime, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $14.00. Sugar-cured hams, 14c packed. Bulk shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-2c; clear, 6 3-4c, packed. Lard—Tierces, 9a9 1-4c; kegs, 10 1-4a10 1-2c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25a4.50 for light to choice; extra heavy would bring $4.60; receipts, 4,300.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, no sales; No. 1 red, held $1.46; No. 2, $1.36. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, firm, 21 1-2a22c for car lots. Crude steady; $4.90a5.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.47a1.49; amber Michigan opened at $1.43 and closed at $1.42 3-4; No. 1 red, $1.41; No. 2, 136. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 48c; low do, 47c; yellow, 48 1-2c. Oats dull, 1c lower; No. 2, 30c; Michigan, 39 1-2a40c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.00.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.25a6.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Steady; low middling 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $13.75. Lard dull and drooping at 8 3-4a9 1-8c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 5 1-4c; sides, 6 1-4a6 1-2c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 6 7-8c; sides 7 5-8a7 3-4c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.40a4.65. Receipts, 9,500.

WHISKEY—Steady, 90c.

GREEN MEATS—Quiet and weak; shoulders, 4 1-2c; sides, 5 1-2c. Hams, 7 3-4a8c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1.49a1.50; No. 1 white, $1.35 1-2; amber, $1.40. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 42a43c.

CLOVER SEED—In good demand at $6.40.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and lower 5c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Firm and better at 18 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; wheat in good demand; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.26; winter firm, No. 2 red $1.54. Corn easier; mixed, on track, 43a44c; yellow, sacked, 53c. Oats are a shade better; No. 2, 36c; mixed, sacked, 40a41c. Barley, no sales. Rye, lower at 72a73c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

TOBACCO—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.25, spot. Dry salt meat lower; loose clear rib seller first half January, 6c; jobbing lots packed shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-4c; clear, 6 1-2c. Bacon steady; jobbing lots shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib, 7 3-8a7 1-2c; clear, 7 3-4c. Lard, easier at 8 5-8c for choice; 8 1-2c for country.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.00a4.40; bulk of sales at $4.10a4.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; hogs, 8,000.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; spring extras, $5.65a7.10. Wheat dull and 1c lower; No. 2, $1.18 1-2; January, $1.19 3-8a119 3-4. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32 1-2c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40 1-2c. Rye easier, No. 2, 63 1-2. Barley—No. 2, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; mess pork, $13.00a13.50. Sugar cured hams, 8a8 3-4c. Bulk, shoulders, 4 1-2c; Lard, kettle, 9c; steam, 8 3-4c.

HOGS—Active and higher for live at $4.30a4.35; dressed steady at $5.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn, car lots, at 59a60c. Other grains neglected and nominally unchanged.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The National Bank of Commerce

Has removed to its new and convenient office, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. West Side office, as before, is at 58 Canal-st. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Choral Tribute!

By L. O. EMERSON.

This favorite collection of Church Music continues to sell largely, and is the

LEADING BOOK OF THE SEASON.

PRICE, $1.50.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

BAUMBACH'S New Collection OF SACRED MUSIC!

Those who have been anxiously waiting for its appearance may now send their orders; and NOT ONE will be disappointed in the quality of music. Te Deums, Benedictes, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Sentences, and all first-class —none better. Large, clear, legible type, a great recommendation.

Price, in Cloth, $2.50; Boards, $2.00.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF LILL'S CHICAGO BREWING CO.,

Corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1871.

This company has about 200 puncheons (containing 25 barrels each) which will be sold to the best bidder for cash. Apply on the premises.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have this day opened an assortment of the most elegant STERLING SILVER CASE GOODS, IN PRESENTATION SETS, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

In STONE CAMEO SETS we have a very fine stock.

Many novelties in ROMAN GOLD and ENAMELLED SETS and BRACELETS. Diamond Rings, Crosses, Sets, Ear Knobs, Studs, and Lockets.

We have a large assortment of Silver Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, &c.

We call attention to our stock of VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.

We have no branches, our entire stock is at our Parlors,

No. 481 Wabash-av.

N. MATSON & CO.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

S. M. MOORE & CO., AGENTS,

Can now be found at their New Office.

213 EAST MADISON-ST.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO., Hartford, Conn. ... Assets, $1,500,000.

NATIONAL FIRE INS. CO., Hartford, Conn. ... Assets, $500,000.

FRANKLIN INS. CO., Wheeling, W. V. ... Assets, $300,000.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INS. CO., London and Edinburgh ... Assets, $14,000,000.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents, 213 East Madison-st.

JEWELRY.

WENDELL & HYMAN, JEWELLERS,

Have opened with a stock of fine Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated Goods at

686 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. JONAS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Commission Merchants for the sale and purchase of

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS, Tallow, Rags, &c.

245 MICHIGAN-ST., COR. CASS.

Having completed and occupied our large Brick and Stone Warehouse, we are again ready for business, with better facilities than ever before for handling stock in our line, and solicit the favors of our many former shippers and the public. We refer to the Fourth National Bank and the trade generally. Send for circular and shipping tags. Liberal advances made. Quick sales and prompt returns.

J. W. NEWELL & SON,

Bank, Prison, Safe, and House

LOCK MANUFACTURERS,

205 ILLINOIS-ST.,

(Between Dearborn and State.)

☞ Key-making and General Jobbing.

DR. HENRY OLIN, OCULIST AND AURIST,

Has again resumed business at 240 West Madison-st., where he is prepared with all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind.

SHOW CASES.

Show Cases.

Energy, Enterprise, etc., Excels.

BARCLAY burned, built better business facilities than ever, and announces to his friends that the old reliable place to buy Show Cases is again at 141 STATE-ST., near Madison.

CUTLERY, ETC.

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY GIFT CAN YOU MAKE Than some of those useful and elegant articles at the ARCADE CUTLERY STORE, 353 West Madison-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of AMES, SHERMAN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of jobbing Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Umbrellas, at 58 and 58 Wabash-av., in this city, will open about Feb. 1, 1872.

GEO. C. AMES,
GEO. C. SHERMAN,
F. T. SHERMAN.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Very desirable house on Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park; completely furnished. Furniture in good condition and for sale at a bargain. Lease from May, 1872, to 1873. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 365 West Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

B O Y S — Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing. C. C. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, 239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Will offer between now and the 1st January, to reduce stock, the following goods at prices very much below their market value:

750 dozen White Lace and Lace Edge Nubias, (assorted).

550 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.

3,500 dozen Ladies', Children's, and Gents' Hosiery.

100 bales Plain and Plaid Flannels, (all prices).

Also have just received a full line of Lace and Fancy Goods, suitable for the Holiday trade.

A. C. DOWNS & CO. DRY GOODS, 919 and 921 State-st., FACING ARCHER-AV.

STOVES.

Home Comfort COOKING STOVE.

LIVELY TIMES Base Burner, for Soft or Hard Coal.

Double-Dome Furnaces, the only return-flue base-heating Furnace ever made.

☞ The largest and best-assorted stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves in the city. If you want CHEAP STOVES, give us a call.

MACLEAN & COLLINS, 335 State-st., Burnt District.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY HOUSE OF J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st., Near Michigan-av.

Work wanted the first of the year should be ordered at once.

COAL.

COAL CHEAP.

We have opened an office at 140 West Washington-st.

Have still about 3,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal, slightly damaged by Fire, which we are selling at

$6.50 per Ton Delivered.

PRATT BROS., East End Chicago-av. Bridge, and 140 West Washington-st.

SINGING BIRDS.

SINGING BIRDS.

THE BEST LOT OF SINGING BIRDS EVER IMPORTED, AT 254 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF MARKET.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.

THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at 114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.

☞ All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

COAL.

Moss Bank Coal.

We are now introducing this celebrated heating and steam Coal into Chicago, and are prepared to furnish it in any quantity on reasonable notice and at low prices. The attention of dealers in this city, and of railroad companies, manufacturers, and others requiring the use of steam, is invited. We can also furnish it for points north and west of Chicago. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

OFFICE, 102 West Twelfth-st.

PERRY & MOEKER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York, BUILDERS IN IRON.

Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago,

169 WABASH-AV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER Weather Strips!

The best in the market, at BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st. The trade supplied at low rates.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

Office of the Board of Public Works,

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter the construction of all temporary wooden buildings in the burnt district will be prohibited unless building permits are first obtained from this Office.

J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

ATTENTION.

A gentleman, 40 years of age, and for many years Cashier of one of the largest mercantile houses in New York, wishes to invest about $10,000 in some regular business in Chicago, conducted upon Christian principles, where he can devote his energies to the upbuilding of the concern. Address, with full particulars, Box 2238, New York City, or Box 523, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE SECOND COURSE NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

To get good seats, secure your tickets at once.

Jan. 15, 1872, GRAND CONCERT, by Barnabee, Mrs. Smith, Arbuckle, Dow, &c. To be followed on successive MONDAY EVENINGS by Gen. Kilpatrick, DuChaillu, James Parton, Lillian Edgarton, "Josh Billings," Mrs. Scott Siddons, Prof. Winchell, Geo. Vandenhoff, and Geo. W. Curtis.

☞ SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings, and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library; and on the West Side at Streit's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE, COR. THIRTEENTH ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Manning's Minstrels!

Crowded Houses! Crowded Houses!

Entire change of bill Thursday. Grand Family Matinee Saturday. Busses running regular for South and West Sides.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

The great success of the day. Laughable farce of the FATAL INITIALS.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Christmas.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER ... S. MYERS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This organization is matchless. The press and public endorse this assertion.

OUR COMPANY:

Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, Price, Booker, Kent, Bowles, Riehl, Morton, Dwyer, Smith, Stout, Anson, Hennings, Cullo, Freiberg, Phillips, and Gettes.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

☞ Monday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE, Corner Canal and DeKoven-sts.

Lessees and Managers ... Messrs. HALL & BUTLER

The best variety company in the West. Our motto, Fun, without vulgarity. New and original acts. The finest quartette in Chicago. We have no wine room blondes.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated, and most centrally located of any at present in the city, is now finished and ready for rent. With the gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.

Managers of first class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful hall on favorable terms. For further information apply to JOHN T. APPLEBERG, Office Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES

Will have an extraordinary opportunity to select at their own price anything with which to sort up their stocks, from our auction sale on

Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Of Kip and Calf Chicago and Eastern-Made Boots,

Women's, Misses' and Children's Goods OF ALL GRADES.

Consignees must have their money, therefore these goods WILL GO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Woollens, Millinery Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Underwear, Notions, and an Invoice of Knit Goods,

is postponed to Thursday, December 21, at 9:30 a. m., on account of our great stationery sale of Tuesday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Cor. Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Dry Goods, Woollens, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

Jeans, Flannels, Government Goods, Furnish Goods, Blankets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

1,000 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, sale commencing at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., at the RED FRONT Auction House. Sale Peremptory to Close Invoice.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK Watches & Jewelry,

just received from New York, for immediate and positive sale,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1871,

sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction Room, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

The stock is very large, and consists of all first class goods, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Set Watches, Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Sets, Pins, Rings, etc.

Also, a large invoice of Gold-Plate Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

291 and 293 MICHIGAN-AV.

Corner of Eldridge Court.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.

We shall sell at public auction at our salesrooms, on Wednesday next, 20th inst., at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m., the whole of the forfeited pledges of A. Goldsmid, old state st. (late corner Clark and Van Buren) consisting of a large and varied assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c. &c. These goods were pawned before the fire, and will be sold without reserve, for cash, to pay advances and charges; are free to the highest bidder, and is the finest stock ever offered in the city at auction. Special seats reserved for ladies. DEALERS, ATTENTION!

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

N. B.—This is not a mock auction sale, and is the only genuine pawnbroker's sale of the season.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan-av.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, Steck Pianos, Root & Cady Pianos, STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

F. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

INSURANCE.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office Room 2, No. 30 West Madison-st. Creditors of this Company are requested to call at their earliest convenience and confer with the President on the proposed terms of settlement. Prompt action is necessary, as bankruptcy proceedings are now pending.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call on or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 464 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Longfellow's "Divine Tragedy," Channing's "Wanderer," and Tennyson's "Last Tournament."

Periodical Literature and Literary Notes.

THE DIVINE TRAGEDY. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1871.

It seems but a few days ago that Longfellow's masterly translation of Dante's "Divine Commedia" was announced, and now we have on hand his latest work, "The Divine Tragedy," which, in three divisions, is devoted to the three most memorable years in Christ's life. It is modelled upon the purely classical form—more strictly speaking, the Oriental form—which is beautifully illustrated by the intersinging of the bridegroom and musicians in "The Marriage of Cana," and the introduction of the minstrels and mourners at "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter." The first episode of the poem includes the advent of John the Baptist, the marriage in Cana, and the introduction of the Apostles and Mary Magdalen; the second, the death of John, the interview with Nicodemus and Blind Bartimeus, and the events which transpired at Jacob's Well, on the coast of Cesarea Philippi, at Bethany, and at the house of Simon Magus; the third, the entry into Jerusalem, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Trial, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. We have already printed in THE TRIBUNE the more striking passages of this grand sacred poem, and need not, therefore, at this time present any extracts to the reader. The poet has confined himself almost exclusively to the simple Gospel narrative, clothed with his own rhythmic drapery; and there will, in all probability, be not a few to proclaim the ease of such work. The truth, reverence, and religion of the past were never brought out in stronger light than in this noble work, which deserves to be the crowning excellence of his literary life. We doubt whether any other American poet, at least, could have taken the prose of the gospels, naturally, as it falls into rhythmic flow, and so beautifully and gracefully transferred it to poetry. The poetic character of the Biblical text will surprise even those most familiar with it, when treated by such a master-hand. In no instance has he sacrificed its power, majesty, or sweetness; but, on the other hand, he brings these qualities into still higher relief by contrast with introduced passages of his own. These were rendered necessary to give the poem dramatic form and unity. Without them, it would only have been a series of disconnected tableaux; now, it is a complete whole,—a tragedy moving with calm, steady flow, from "the voice of the one crying in the wilderness" to the majestic statement of belief by the Apostles after the Resurrection. Much of the dramatic character of the poem is imparted to it by the introduction of the Essenian, Manahem, whose denunciation, chanted under the walls of Machærus, after the death of John the Baptist, forms one of the most striking passages in the whole work. There are also great dramatic power and striking originality in several other passages, notably the soliloquies of Mary Magdalen and Judas Iscariot, the ravings of the Demoniac of Gadara, the scoffing triumph of Simon Magus over the agony of Christ, and the forcible manner in which Pilate and Barabbas are made to reveal their real characters. In some respects there is a similarity between the Essenian and Faust, as may be noticed in the following extract, which is one of Longfellow's happiest bits of philosophy:

MANAHEM, *aside.*

The things that have been and shall be no more,
The things that are, and that hereafter shall be,
The things that might have been, and yet were not,
The fading twilight of great joys departed,
The daybreak of great truths as yet unrisen,
The intuition and the expectation
Of something, which, when come, is not the same,
But only like its forecast in men's dreams;
The longing, the delay, and the delight,
Sweeter for the delay; youth, hope, love, death,
And disappointment which is also death,
All these make up the sum of human life;
A dream within a dream, a wind at night
Howling across the desert in despair,
Seeking for something lost it cannot find.
Fate or foreseeing, or whatever name
Men call it, matters not; what is to be
Hath been fore-written in the Thought Divine
From the beginning. None can hide from it,
But it will find him out; nor run from it,
But it o'ertaketh him! The Lord hath said it.

The same resemblance may also be traced in Manahem's soliloquy before the gates of Machærus.

Upon the whole, Mr. Longfellow's new poem, which has been a pleasant surprise because it came unheralded, is both a critical and poetical success. Critical, because of necessity he must weigh and analyze the text ready-made to his hand before fitting it to English poetical expression; and poetical, because he has shown such strong appreciation and technical skill in reducing the text to melodious verse, and such reverent fitness in the placing of his own passages by the side of the Oriental prose poetry. It is a noble sheaf in the harvest of his life.

THE WANDERER. A Colloquial Poem. By WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1871.

Another valuable poem is Mr. Channing's "Wanderer," which comes before the public, heralded by the High Priest of Metaphysics, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, for the past year or two, seems to have sunk philosophy and entered the domain of poetry, with the same analytical, if not epigrammatic, spirit he has always displayed. Mr. Emerson finds "new matter and new spirit" in the poem, and thinks it points to "a new art." We fail to see any hint of "a new art" in the poem, but, on the contrary, a very careful, patient, lovable, almost pre-Raphaelistic study of nature, which is an "art" coeval with the poetry of Greece. The poem has three heads,—"Wood, Mountain, and Sea,"—divided into "The Wood and Hermit, the Mountain and Camp, the Island, Cape, and Hillside," each of which topic gives the poet numerous opportunities for natural studies, about which he weaves a sort of negative theology. It is an attempt to see and interpret nature, full of very sweet thoughts, keen observations, and versification which is sometimes smooth, sometimes rough,—the poet never allowing himself to be trammelled with his verse. As a whole, it is a poem full of suggestions, and yet incomplete.

THE LAST TOURNAMENT. By ALFRED TENNYSON. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1871.

Still another poem lies upon our table—"The Last Tournament," by Mr. Tennyson; and we question whether anyone will take it up without a feeling of weariness, and a wonderment whether Tennyson is bound for life to "the Idylls of the King"—for this one is to be added to the other eight coming between "Pelleas and Etarre," and "Guinevere," and whether we are to have nothing in future but the tedious monotony of those old-time jousts and junketings. We doubt not all of Tennyson's readers have had their fill of Arthurian romance, and would rather be without the "linked sweetness" in future than to have it so everlastingly "drawn out." Mr. Tennyson is undoubtedly assured of his fame, but it is at least unfair of him to treat his readers to the same *menu* everytime they come to this table. The main theme of the poem is the death of Sir Tristram, slain by King Mark, of Cornwall, who surprises him in an interview with his paramour the Queen—and despatches him in the following summary manner:

He rose, he turn'd, and, flinging around her neck,
Claspt it; but, while he bowed himself to lay
Warm kisses in the hollow of her throat,
Out of the dark, just as the lips had touch'd,
Behind him rose a shadow and a shriek—
"Mark's way!" said Mark, and clove him thro' the brain.

There are a few lyrics, which Mr. Tennyson always intersperses among his heroic poems, which have all his peculiar musical tenderness. In the main poem, the finest passage, perhaps, is that describing the attack of Arthur upon a pack of riotous, bacchanalian knights who had bidden defiance to him. Their leader rushes upon Arthur:

And Arthur deign'd not use a word or sword,
But let the drunkard, as he stretch'd from horse
To strike him, overbalancing his bulk,
Down from the causeway heavily to the swamp
Fall, as the crest of some slow-arching wave
Heard in dead night along that table shore
Drops flat, and after the great waters break
Whitening for half a league and thin themselves
Far over sands marbled with moon and cloud,
From less and less to nothing; thus he fell
Head-heavy, while the knights, who watch'd him, roar'd
And shouted and leapt down upon the fall'n;
There trampled out his face from being known,
And sank his head in mire and slimed themselves:
Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and swording right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines, and slew
Till all the rafters rang with woman yells,
And all the pavement stream'd with massacre;
Then, yell with yell echoing, they fired the tower,
Which half that autumn night, like the live North,
Red-pulsing up thro' Alioth and Alcor,
Made all above it, and a hundred meres
About it, as the water Moab saw
Come round by the East, and out beyond
The long, low dune, and lazy-plunging sea.

It is often remarked of the clergy that their sermons would be improved if they would only stop when they were done. The same remark may apply also to the poets. The grand Arthurian legend reached the catastrophe and the appropriate end in the "Passing of Arthur." "The Last Tournament" is an interpolation which weakens rather than strengthens the main work. The picture is finished and satisfactory; why any more touches?

The poem has been issued in a very handsome manner by Osgood; and the credit of the illustrations to *Harper's Weekly*, in which they first appeared, is the first proclamation of peace between these two great houses.

A RUSSIAN JOURNEY. By EDNA DEAN PROCTOR. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1872.

One of the most charming little books of the season is Miss Proctor's record of a Russian journey. Unlike most books of travel, it never grows tedious. She has the good sense to dwell upon each topic just long enough to thoroughly interest the reader, and then is off in search of other novelties. Her journey took her to St. Petersburg, Moscow, the Nijni fairs; on the Volga to Samara; among the Gypsies, Kalmucks, Cossacks, and Crimean Tartars; to Sebastopol and Odessa; and closed by "interviewing" the Czar himself; and these localities have furnished her with an abundance of fresh topics. Each of them is introduced with a pleasant, sunny little poem of her own, we presume, and each is served up in an original, fresh, and graceful manner, with fine poetical feeling interwoven all through. The work at any time would have been a welcome one, and, in the present Alexian excitement, is doubly so, and will undoubtedly find a large circle of readers.

Among miscellaneous books which have been received are the *Elementary Music-Reader*, a progressive series of lessons prepared for use in public schools, by B. Jepson, instructor of vocal music in the New Haven schools (New Haven: C. C. Chatfield & Co.); *First Help in Accidents and in Sickness*, a guide in the absence or before the arrival of medical assistance (Boston: Alexander Moore, Chicago: W. G. Holmes); *Campbell's Shipper's Guide*, published by R. A. Campbell, of this city, the first book issued since the fire, and invaluable to commercial men; and *A Hand-Book on Silex*, written and published by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, which is a practical treatise on soluble glass, glass-making, and soap-making.

Periodicals.

The January magazines are beginning to make their appearance, freighted with rich promise for the coming year. Foremost among them all is the *Atlantic*—fresher, more brilliant, more entertaining than ever before. It opens with Longfellow's poem, "Lady Wentworth," which our readers have already read in these columns. Hawthorne's posthumous work, "Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life," is commenced, and the opening instalment already shows that it is one of his best. Hawthorne himself says of the story that it is "an internal one, dealing as little as possible with outward events." From this statement, and the evidence already furnished, we may be warranted in the belief that we shall find much of Hawthorne's own life in it, and many interesting psychological facts which will give us a clue to his own mental and moral temperament, which he kept so closely hidden in life. Parton has commenced another biographical sketch, "The College-Days of Jefferson,"—let us hope more reliable than most of his sketches. Henry James and Professor John Fiske contribute very entertaining papers,—the first, "A Change of Heart," and the second, "The Myths of the Barbaric World." The Echo Club commences its "Diversions," which are rich with promise. Best of all, Dr. Holmes, so long silent, introduces "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," a worthy companion to the "Professor" and the "Autocrat,"—full of wit and wisdom, like them, and, in addition, full of poetry. In this instalment, some of the people at the breakfast-table are introduced, and all would have been, but for a sudden visit of the landlady, whereupon he gives us a picture of the old gambrel-roofed house which will make every New Englander homesick; and closes with a poem—"Homesick in Heaven." In addition to this poem, we have excellent poems by Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Thaxter, Edmund C. Steadman, T. W. Parsons, and Bret Harte. Professor De Mille, who is rapidly rising in the world of letters, and who, in the new order of things, has transferred his allegiance from Harper to Osgood, commences a new serial, "The Comedy of Errors." Mr. Howells has a short, but very scholarly, paper on "Some Arcadian Shepherds." The number closes with a new and excellent feature, viz.: a general literary, musical, scientific, and political review. In every respect, the managers of the *Atlantic* are to be congratulated upon the success of this inaugural number for the new year.

The *Galaxy*, for January, virtually runs in the same old ruts, and makes no very striking announcements for the new year, except of a serial by General Custer, under the title of "My Life on the Plains." The table of contents in the January number is as follows: "Archbishop Manning," by Justin McCarthy; "The Real Gulf Stream," by Dr. I. I. Hayes; "Since to My Lips," from the French of Victor Hugo, by C. P. Cranch; "Fifteen Years a Shakeress," "Another Year," by Norah Perry; "My Life on the Plains," by G. A. Custer; "The Jews: What They are Coming to," by W. M. Rosenblatt; "The Eustace Diamonds," by Anthony Trollope; "Milan and the Italian Lakes," by M. E. W. S.; "The Marquise," by George Sand; "Ought We to Visit Her?" chapter XL. to end, by Mrs. Edwards; "Fire from Heaven," by Emma B. Cobb; "What She Said in Her Tomb," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "The Galaxy Club-Room," and "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The *Lakeside Monthly*, our home magazine, once more makes its appearance, as bright and fresh in its looks as if it had never had the smell of fire on its garments. It comes out with a renewed dash of enterprise, and with that same determination to live and thrive which is observable everywhere about us. It bears the date of January, and is exclusively a fire number, and, let us hope, fire-proof through all succeeding numbers. The contents of the magazine form the story of Chicago before, during, and after the fire. Colonel J. W. Foster writes on The History and Topography of the Old Chicago, and the Future of the New; Charles Randolph, of the Board of Trade, on Trade and Commerce; James B. Runnion on Our Æsthetical Development; W. S. Walker on The Burning of the City; H. R. Hobart on The Flight of the People; Andrew Shuman on Relief; F. B. Wilkie on The Ruins; W. A. Croffut on Reconstruction; Elias Colbert on Real and Personal Property and the Scientific Aspect of the Fire; Frank Gilbert on Commercial and Public Institutions; E. O. Haven on Religious and Educational Institutions; G. P. Upton on Institutions of Art, Science, and Literature; the Rev. W. A. Bartlett on What Remains; Egbert Phelps on The Fires of History; and D. H. Wheeler on The Political Economy of the Fire. These topics, it will be seen, make the story of the great conflagration complete, and are written by gentlemen familiar with them. It is a souvenir of the fire everyone should have who wishes to keep a record of it, and is undoubtedly the best and most careful account which has yet been written.

That standard old magazine, the *Eclectic*, commences with the January number its 28th year, and shows as much enterprise and energy as its younger contemporaries, except in the matter of embellishments,—its proprietors still adhering to the hideous mezzotint style of engraving, and, worse than that, resurrecting for this number the old, hackneyed plate of "Irving and His Friends." The table of contents, however, makes amends. It opens with an essay from the *Quarterly* on "Byron and Tennyson." There are also an amusing narrative from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled "A Frenchman on His Travels;" an intensely dramatic sketch of the life and death of "Marie Antoinette;" "Notes on Flying Machines;" "The Prisoners of Nature;" "Comets and Comets' Tails;" a thoughtful and striking article "On the Condition of the Working Classes in England," by Thomas Wright; "Alexandre Dumas;" "An Open Polar Ocean;" "Female Culture in the Eighteenth Century;" "The Lofoden Islands;" and others. The "Story of Patty" is concluded, and another is announced, from the pen of William Black. The editorial departments are, as usual, very entertaining; and the publishers announce that, during the coming year, "the *Eclectic* shall be more thoroughly representative than ever before of the best aspects of foreign thought and literature."

The appearance of *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide* for 1872, being the tenth in number, is a pleasant forerunner of spring in these winter days, and its profusion of floral cuts a cheerful sight these winter evenings. It is published, as every one knows, or ought to know, by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., and is a complete encyclopædia of the garden. Mr. Vick has shown himself not only a successful nurseryman and florist, but also a successful bookmaker. His catalogue, both in printing, engraving, and general arrangement, is one of the handsomest publications ever issued in this country. Those who purpose to have flowers next spring should consult both him and his catalogue. Those who do not so purpose should get the catalogue for its mechanical beauty.

We are indebted to the publishers, Francis B. Felt & Co., New York, for the first part of Colange's *National Encyclopedia*, a compendium of universal information brought down to the year 1871, to be finished in eighteen semi-monthly numbers. The work is not yet far enough advanced to speak definitely concerning it, except that it appears to take a place midway between Webster's Illustrated Dictionary and the Appleton Encyclopædia,—differing from the former in amplitude of contents, and from the latter in being illustrated. It will differ from all other encyclopædias in being complete in one volume.

The *Illinois Teacher*, with its January number, enters upon its eighteenth volume, and with every prospect of maintaining its high standard of excellence as an educational publication. The leading contents of the January number are: The American High School: Its Claims and its Work; Origin of Common Quotations; A Summer Vacation in England and Scotland; What it Costs; Who is to Blame?; Our School Laws; Notes, Lexicographic and Literary—X; The Boys' High Schools of Prussia; Chicago.

We are indebted to the publishers for J. Sabin & Sons' *American Bibliopolist*, which, both as a literary register and compendium of valuable literary intelligence, is so well known to scholars and book-buyers that it needs no commendation from us. It is the only publication of the kind in the country, and, as such, is invaluable to all who take an interest in literature.

The *Land Owner*, with the January number, commences its fourth year. It has changed its shape, and now appears as a handsome sixteen-page paper. Its old illustrated features are still kept up—the illustrations in this number being a portrait of Potter Palmer, Esq.; a view of his new hotel, now erecting on State street; a splendid cartoon map of Chicago, showing the burnt district; a spirited full-page sketch of "Buffaloes attacked by Wolves;" and a view of Clear Creek Canyon.

We are indebted to A. Winch, Philadelphia, for the *Old Franklin Almanac* for 1872; and to Lee & Shepard, Boston, for *Oliver Optic's Almanac*, which is a bright, genial annual for the children.

Scribner's Monthly promises for 1872 a series of finely illustrated papers on "The Wonders of the West," to commence with a paper on the "Yo-Semite in January;" and a further paper on the Yellowstone wonders, by Professor Hayden, in February. Mrs. Oliphant is to give the leading serial; and Miss Thackeray's new story, "Old Kensington," will also appear herein. Mr. Gladstone, Charles Dudley Warner, and others are to contribute series of papers; and Mr. D. O'C. Townley continues his sketches of living American artists. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has recently been added to the list of *Scribner's* contributors, as well as Colonel T. W. Higginson, Mrs. R. S. Greenough, the Rev. George B. Bacon, and Bayard Taylor. This monthly has now swallowed up its fourth magazine. *Hours at Home*, *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Riverside* (gave up the ghost in its first year), and a Southern periodical, the *Mosaic*, published at Nashville, Tenn., have in turn retired, the last giving to *Scribner's* the benefit of its circulation through the South.

On Jan. 1, Mr. Benjamin J. Lossing is to commence the publication of his monthly *American Historical Record and Repertory of Notes and Queries*, illustrated, which he proposes to make a compendious and reliable repertory of historical facts of every kind concerning the civil, military, political, religious, literary, artistic, scientific, and antiquarian affairs of our country.

—With the number for January, *Lippincott's Magazine* will enter upon a new volume. In addition to shorter articles by well known writers, the following attractive serial works will be published during the year: A new story by George Macdonald, LL. D., author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," etc., to be commenced in the number for March. Also a new novel, "Aytoun," by an American author, to be commenced in the number for January. Mr. Edward Whymper's illustrated work, "Scrambles Among the Alps," which has already been begun, will be continued from month to month until completed. The holiday number will be profusely illustrated, and will contain a variety of choice matter suitable for the season.

—The latest new magazine venture in London is the *Pro and Con*, published monthly by Mr. Hardwicke.

—The *Young Gentleman's Magazine* is the rather snobbish title of a penny weekly for boys, started by Edmund Routledge.

—We find, in recent numbers of the Brussels *Nord*, and of other European journals which have copied them, two very interesting and brilliantly-written *feuilletons*, by Fortunio, upon the subject of the Chicago fire and some of its startling episodes. Fortunio, as most of our readers are aware, is simply the *nom de plume* of a distinguished French writer, who, for some time past, has been sojourning in our city.

Literary Notes.

It is reported that Mrs. Stowe will write a sequel to "My Wife and I."

—A recent book on women, by Dora D'Istria, gives a number of curious facts. Jenny Lind died in 1860 at Dresden; half the male population of America has been destroyed by drunkenness; Mrs. Julia Ward and Mrs. Howe are two great poets; and Miss Lardner (Lander) is a sculptor of some fame.

Madam Michelet denies the reports of the illness of her husband, and declares that he will soon finish a work on the history of the nineteenth century, treating of the career of the First Napoleon, and a sequel to his "History of the Revolution."

—Mr. James Duffy, the most prominent publisher in Ireland, died recently. He began business forty years ago by collecting a few shillings' worth of second-hand books, and became by degrees a rich and successful publisher.

—M. Nicolas Tourguenief, not the Russian novelist, but the author of "La Russie et les Russes," died in Paris on the 10th of November, at the age of 82.

—The rumor which gained some currency of late that the memoirs of Talleyrand were about to be published is contradicted by the terms of Talleyrand's will, which do not permit their being given to the public before the year 1888.

—A new poem from Mr. Browning's pen will presently be published. It bears the title of "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Savior of Society." If the London *Daily News* is correctly informed, the poem will be written in that form of dramatic soliloquy which is familiar to the readers of "Men and Women" and "Dramatis Personæ," and in which many of Mr. Browning's masterpieces have been composed. It is said, how far truly the poem itself will declare, that in the person of "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" the character and aims of a better-known savior of society are imaginatively depicted.

—Dr. Charles Jewett, the celebrated temperance lecturer, is about publishing a book of 400 pages, comprising a history of his labors, public and private, for the promotion of temperance.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson will write a life of his grandfather, Stephen Higginson, member of the Continental Congress and author of the caustic letters against John Hancock, signed Laco.

—The library of the late Jared Sparks will be sold at auction in Boston, February 6. It contains the manuscript of "Bibliotheca Americana" of A. Homer, Oxford, never published.

—Mr. Hetten is about to publish, in London, in popular form, a critical edition of Shelley's poems, including pieces hitherto inedited. The text is to be that of the author's original editions, and *fac similes* of all the original titles will be given, including the "Queen Mab" printed at a private house in Chapel street, Grosvenor Square.

—The fifth volume of Max Muller's large edition of the Hymns of the Rig-Veda, with the Commentary of Sayana, will be published early next year.

—The statement by Mrs. Ross-Church (Florence Marryatt), in a recent number of the *Athenæum*, that her father, Captain Marryat, originated the idea of the New Zealander, in his novel of "Frank Midway," has provoked a number of persons to put forward similar claims on behalf of other writers. Mr. J. W. White quotes Kirk White as a prior claimant; Eleanora L. Hervey, the poetess, and Mr. Newton Crosland, award the honor to Mrs. Barbauld; another writer points out that the idea occurred to Shelley; while Mr. T. McGrath says, "It is well known that Volney, in his 'Ruins of Empires,' originated the idea." Next!

—The following, from the London *Athenæum*, goes to confirm some rumors which have been loosely floating about: "Readers of Mr. Charles Reade's novel 'A Terrible Temptation,' may be interested to hear that the curious account of the delusions of a lunatic, written by Sir Charles Basset when confined in the asylum, is to be found in a small book called 'Illustrations of Madness,' by John Haslar, published in 1810. The whole description of the 'air loom' and the gang of 'pneumatic assassins,' and even the extraordinary diagram given by Mr. Reade, showing the method of working the machine, are not due, as many people must have supposed, to the author's fertile brain, but formed the delusion of a real lunatic, who was in Bedlam from 1797 to 1809."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

James McCoy, a citizen of Hancock County since 1844, died at Carthage on Saturday last.

—The Post Office at P[illegible], Kane County, is to be discontinued, no one being willing to accept the Postmastership.

—A petition is being circulated in Alton, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor.

—The Watseka *Republican* says that a large number of quails are being trapped and netted in that county this fall.

—John Brown, son of Coroner Brown, of Quincy, was frozen to death on the 7th inst., near Omaha, Neb. His body was recovered on Tuesday of last week.

—The Bethel Baptist Church, of Belleville, celebrated its sixty-second anniversary on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of the present month. It is the oldest Baptist church, and is said to be the oldest Protestant organization, in the State.

—On Monday of last week, as two children belonging to a Mr. Wingate were playing under the bank of a slough some two miles from Grand Tower, the bank suddenly became detached, completely burying them. The sand was cleared away as fast as possible, not, however, in time to save both; the younger child was dead.

IOWA.

Joshua Knapp, of Dubuque, died on Friday last, aged 90 years.

—Judge Springer recently refused $22,000 for his farm near Columbus City.

—Among the Fontanelle citizens there is a unanimous feeling in favor of the 5 per cent tax for the extension of the Mississippi & Northwestern Railroad.

—The Hon. Elisha Flaugh, of Lynn Grove Township, died at his residence last Saturday. He was one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Jasper County, and at one time Senator in the State Legislature.

—The Fort Madison Relief Society, last week, shipped to the "Home of the Friendless" in Chicago, 202 pieces of clothing for women and children, and 44 pairs of stockings, besides a large number of smaller articles, such as soap, pins, &c.

—Small-pox is rapidly subsiding in Dubuque, there being no new cases in the last five days.

—Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Davenport, was the first lady Notary Public ever appointed in Iowa.

—It has been suggested as possible that salt may be found in connection with the gypsum deposits of Fort Dodge.

—Iowa College will, as soon as possible, establish a Normal course.

—A new German paper, the *Journal*, has been started at Ottumwa.

—Osceola has a new $2,000 Advent Church, which will seat 250 persons.

—Polk County has nearly 300 teachers and 10,834 pupils in her various schools.

—The site of the paper mill at Council Bluffs is on Musquito Creek, about a mile and a half from town, where the company has purchased three acres of land.

WISCONSIN.

A man in Fond du Lac has made a whistle from a pig's tail.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says the weather thus far during the fall and winter has been rather unfavorable to the perfect curing of tobacco, but the quality of the Rock County crop is otherwise excellent. A week or two of damp atmosphere is needed before the leaves can be taken from the drying-houses and stripped, as the long drought has rendered them too brittle to be handled with safety.

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says three steers were recently sold in that city, weighing, respectively, 2,270 pounds, 2,200 pounds, and 2,170 pounds. The heaviest sold at 10 1-2 cents a pound, the lightest at 8 1-2 cents, and the medium at 10 cents.

—The Jefferson County *Union* says Sanford Hazen's cheese factory, in the town of Green Lake, has manufactured 20,000 pounds of cheese the present season.

—The Watertown *Democrat* says there is now no small-pox in that city. There has been one or two cases, but the patients have all recovered.

—Among the contributions received by the Green Bay Relief Committee for the sufferers by the fire, have been three pairs of stockings knit by a lady of Newport, R. I., Mrs. Tamar Hiatt, who is in her 91st year. They are handsomely knit and serviceable stockings, of the white yarn.

—The Forest correspondent of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* tells the following story, after remarking that deer were plenty in that township: "A deer, which had been mortally wounded and was followed by two hunters, sought refuge and concealment in a clump of bushes and there died. A sturdy son of Erin, at work near by, cutting brush, soon espied it, as he supposed, sleeping. Dropping his brush scythe, he made hasty preparations for its capture. Drawing an old jack knife from his pocket, he crept stealthily to the rear of the enemy, and, with one tremendous shout and leap, he was astride the fallen foe, plunging his knife into the carcass fast and furiously. The hunters coming up soon after, found him still at his bloody work. They rescued their game from the sanguinary Celt, but the hide was too leaky to be worth much in market.

—The merchants of Kenosha have lately made a raid on an old lady's wardrobe, to recover stolen goods. The search resulted in the discovery of piles of concealed goods of every description, representing nearly every kind of business carried on in the city, and which had probably been accumulating two or three years—dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, soaps, brushes, and, in fact, everything necessary to start a first-class country store.

—Janesville proposes to reduce the fire companies of that place to a membership of ten each.

—The Oshkosh papers say that the State Visiting Committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the new Insane Hospital buildings and the manner in which the work has been performed. The *Northwestern* says they were all agreeably disappointed in finding an excellent site, and a large building so admirably designed for the purpose. A large appropriation is expected for the completion of the central building.

—The La Crosse *Democrat* tells of a young man named B——, who fell in love with a charming young lady, in that city. Recently, he called on his charmer, and was informed by her brother that he had better leave or be kicked out. He left in despair, and threatened suicide to his room-mate. He got drunk, and was discovered by his friends in spasms, who, thinking he had taken poison, sent for a doctor, who immediately went to work with a stomach-pump. He worked faithfully for an hour, and got up the worst mixture of brandy-smashes, lager-beer, tom-and-jerrys, cocktails, whiskey-straights, gin-slings, and rum-punches that ever were in the same receptacle, but a close search failed to reveal any poison other than the liquors. The doctor was mad at thus being imposed upon and called out to a poisoning case at a late hour at night only to find a man drunk, so he charged him $20. The man paid the money, and the next day, his friends having made so much fun of him, he took the cars for the East, and that is the last that has been heard of him.

MICHIGAN.

A Greenfield farmer named Thorburn recently brought into Detroit a curiosity, in the shape of a ball of striped snakes, which he unearthed the other day in a bit of marsh. In going into quarters for the winter, they had rolled themselves into a heap, being tangled and knotted like a net, and were without life or motion; seven heads could be counted in the ball. A saloon-keeper on Michigan avenue gave the farmer fifty cents for the roll and took it away in a box.

—On the marshes of Monroe the number of ducks shot since Sept. 27 was 3,157, by thirty-seven sportsmen, canvas-backs, red-heads, mallards, widgeons, pin-tails, teal, broad-bill, wood-duck, etc., being 656 more birds than at any previous season.

—Mr. Joseph L. Hoyt, one of the pioneers of Oakland County, died suddenly, at Clarkston, on Thursday last, while sitting in his chair. Mr. Hoyt was in his 78th year, and had been a resident of Oakland County since 1838.

—Alpena is to have a course of five lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MINNESOTA.

—Anoka will next year see a large brick hotel built there, costing $20,000. Brick manufacture will soon begin there, at a cost not greater than $8 per thousand.

—The Houston County seat question is coming up lively between the villages of Caledonia, the present county seat, and Houston. The latter is now industrious with a petition for presentation to the Legislature.

—Mrs. Donald Ferguson, of Fremont, marketed in Winona, five hogs, all of one litter, 15 months old, whose united weight was 2,472 pounds, the largest one weighing 565 pounds. They sold for $4.50 per cwt.

—A peat bed three miles north of Owatonna, which took fire on the 8th of October last, when the woods were burnt over, is still burning, and holes three or four feet deep have burnt out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

They have a cherry-colored dog in Boston.

—Florida is enjoying strawberries and cream.

—A somewhat curious chase of a pirate is now maintained by the English gunboat Growler, stationed at Rhodes, which is engaged in constant pursuit of a Greek corsair, completely equipped for war, that has already captured many merchant vessels, and seeks refuge in bays or creeks where the English vessel cannot follow it.

—The London *Times* of November 24 declares that the fastest passage on record from Liverpool to New York has been accomplished by the Inman Company's Royal Mail steamer City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, who left the Mersey on the evening of Thursday, November 9, and arrived at New York on the morning of November 18, at about 8 o'clock, having made the run in eight days and three hours.

—The use of electricity as an agent in aid of dental surgery is a novel scientific application. Dr. Bonwill exhibited, at a late meeting of the Franklin Institute, New York, an electro-magnet, which was constructed to drive a plugging tool for filling teeth. By its agency the work of dentistry is said to be greatly lessened, and the time of an operation considerably shortened.

—California emigrants have a summary way of disposing of murderers. A party of five hundred were encamped near Council Bluffs, recently, when one of their number murdered a young herder. When the news of the deed reached the camp search was made for the murderer. It was found that he had been arrested and taken before a magistrate. An emigrant tersely describes what followed: "We, the five hundred emigrants, quietly marched to the Justice's Court and demanded the prisoner. They refused to give him up. We, the five hundred emigrants, took him, tried him, condemned him, and hung him on the same tree he had murdered his victim under. 'Farewell, vain world,' were his last words, as the mule walked away and left him there. We the five hundred emigrants, followed the mule.'

—The Buffalo *Commercial* takes up the cudgels for cundurango. It asserts, on the authority of a distinguished physician of that city, that a member of his family, afflicted with cancer for many years, has been cured by the new drug, after vainly resorting to several operations. The *Commercial* is severe on the medical journals which have so decidedly pronounced it a humbug.

—A new kind of type for the blind has been invented by Reuben Vose, a New York broker, by the use of which it will cost only two dollars to print a Bible, instead of fifty, as at present, and to further complete the system a printing press has been constructed by which the blind can print for themselves, enabling them to carry on correspondence with their friends as well as those with eyes.

—In Surprise Valley, California, there are a number of small lakes. One of these has recently run dry, leaving a sediment or bed of superior salt, clear as crystal, from four inches to a foot in depth, and covering an area of fifteen miles in length by six miles in width. It was never before supposed that these lakes contained any salt, and the water was always considered clear, fresh water, with some alkali in it as most of the fresh water in Northern California possesses.

—The causes for which a Mahometan woman may demand a divorce are clearly and broadly laid down in the Koran, and her evidence is sufficient, because the Mahometan law supposes that a woman must be violently aggravated before the modesty of her sex will allow her to appear in public with such application. So careful is this law to spare her feelings that she is not even required to recount her injuries, unless of her own free will. All she is to do is to place her slipper reversed—that is, with the sole upward—before the Cadi, and the case is finished. The divorce is granted without further inquiry.

GROCERIES.

HARMON, MESSER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
52 RIVER-ST.,
Corner South Water,
(OLD STAND).

We take pleasure in informing our friends and customers that we are permanently located as above, where we are offering to the trade a full and well-assorted stock at lowest prices.

MEAD & HIGGINS,
Wholesale Grocers,
204 & 206 West Washington-st.,
Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

JEWELRY.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,
Late Goodrich, Kirby & Co.,
REMOVED TO
931 Wabash-av.,
NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Prices Lower than Ever.
WON'T RETURN,
but will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND FANCY GOODS, ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st.

GILES, BRO. & CO.
384 Wabash-av.
BRANCHES—247 West Madison-st., and 138 Twenty-second-st.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.
CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,
WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,
ARCADE COURT,
Rear of 160 LaSalle-st.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.
On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing
Chicago and Western Trade,
we will open a Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,
142 Twenty-second-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have a large stock of
HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,
the finest copper distilled Whiskey in the world.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
After this date all applications for assistance from the A. T. Stewart Fund, for relief of destitute widows and single women, will be made to the undersigned by letter. Applicants will give former residence (if burnt out), present residence, general circumstances, wants, and that they are not regularly receiving aid from any Relief Society, and must be endorsed by two responsible citizens who know the statements to be true.
N. S. BOUTON.
Standard Hall, Dec. 14, 1871.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Building Association at 492 Michigan-av., on Saturday, Dec. 23 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider any business pertaining to said association.
E. BURLING, President.
WM. C. DOW, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on State near Twentieth-st., on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, from 12 to 3 o'clock p. m.
M. D. HENNESSY, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 14, 1871.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Hays, until 11 o'clock, a. m., January 15, 1872, for the delivery at
HAYS CITY, KANSAS, OF
100,000 pounds Corn,
15,000 pounds Oats,
5,000 pounds Bran.
In sacks, in each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1872.
The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in January, which must be delivered prior to the thirty-first (31st) day of the month.
Bidders will state their price *per one hundred (100) pounds.*
Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.
No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.
The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.
By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dept. Mo.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.
PHŒNIX Insurance Company,
of Hartford, Conn.
SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.
Chicago Office, 42 South Canal-st.
E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.
HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.
Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Adjustment and Collecting OF INSURANCE CLAIMS.
At the request of many of my old customers, I will undertake the adjustment and collection of claims by our late fire. Special attention given to claims against insolvent companies.
T. L. MILLER,
45 South Desplaines-st.

LAMAR INS. CO., OF N. Y.
Parties who have filed proofs of loss in the above Company are requested to call at Room 17, Sherman House, and have the same adjusted and approved.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Four, eight, and twelve months' adjustment certificates. Will buy one or all at highest cash price.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 199 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.
We are now ready to handle Dressed Hogs as usual, and can extend to Shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the sixteen years we have been in business, sold more Dressed Hogs than any house here.
Commission one and one-half per cent on car load lots.
Liberal CASH ADVANCES made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with a railroad receipt for three-quarters value of shipments, without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and deliveries. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for stencils and weight lists. Also, for special freight arrangements.
Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.
Sherman Hall & Cook,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
283 MICHIGAN-AV.
References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

JONES & RAYMOND,
Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner LaSalle and Washington-sts., Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of
Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

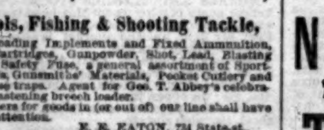
TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
Window and Door Caps,
Belt Courses, Cornices,
Brackets Chimney Tops,
Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c.
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOW AT
266 West Madison-st.,
Have a full stock in hand and invite the inspection of buyers.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES,
Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,
Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.
All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.
E. E. EATON, 734 State-st.
Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.
A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.
American Tract Society,
467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872
The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of
REBUILDING CHICAGO,
And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.
The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a
PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,
And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:
Equal and exact Justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.
Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.
A tariff for public revenue only.
Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.
Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.
Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.
Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following
TERMS—Payable in Advance.
WEEKLY:
Single copy, one year...$ 2.00
Five copies, one year...7.50
Ten copies, one year...12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club...20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club...50.00
TRI-WEEKLY:
Single copy, one year...$ 6.00
Five copies, one year...27.50
Ten copies, one year...50.00
DAILY:
Single copy, per annum...$12.00
SUNDAY EDITION:
Single copy, per annum...$2.50
SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.
No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians,
NEW YORK.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st.
Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.
Midcalf vs. Martinson.
NOTICE.
Ralph Taylor, formerly of Darlington, in the county of Durham, in England, and who, when last heard from, was living in St. Croix, Wisconsin, in the United States of America, and, as is believed, was drowned in 1860, by falling overboard a vessel on the Mississippi River, not far from New Orleans, would, if living, be entitled to a share of certain real estate under the will of his maternal uncle,
THOMAS LEAMEN,
of Piccadilly, London, Gentleman, who died in 1848. The Trustees of the will of the said Thomas Leamen have received information that the said Ralph Taylor was married, and left a widow and an only child, who, in case the said Ralph Taylor died intestate, would be entitled to the said share. The real estate of the said Thomas Leamen is being administered in the Court of Chancery, in England, in a suit of Midcalf vs. Martinson, and the Court has directed an inquiry as to who the persons are who are beneficially interested in the real estate of the said Thomas Leamen, deceased. If the said Ralph Taylor be living, he is requested to communicate forthwith to Messrs. Frere, Cholmeley, Forster & Co., of 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Solicitors for the Trustees, or to Messrs. D. B. & H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan, Solicitors; or if he should be dead, leaving a widow and children, they are requested to send to Messrs. Frere & Co., or Messrs. Duffield, satisfactory proof of the marriage of the said Ralph Taylor, and of his death, and what, if any, children, he had, and if any, whether and which of such children, if any, have died, with a view to satisfy the Court who are the person or persons beneficially interested in the share of the said Ralph Taylor in his said uncle's real estate.
December 12, 1871.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL,
AND MACHINERY OILS.
We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER.
We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
Before the fire at 139 Wabash-av., now at
NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.
This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The State Savings Institution
HAVE REMOVED TO
MADISON-ST.,
three doors east of the bridge, in the new CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, and will remain there until the completion of its Fire-Proof Building on the old site, 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.
JOHN C. HAINES, - - - President
JOHN C. DORE, - - - Vice President
CHARLES D. BICKFORD, - - Cashier
ALBERT D. GUILD, - - Assistant Cashier
Office hours, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REMOVAL.
Fifth National Bank has removed to its new Banking House, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., where it has substantial fire-proof vaults.
C. H. SAWYER, Pres.
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Townsend & Yale.
Edward M. Townsend, J. C. Howe & Co.
Jacob Wendell,
S. S. Fisher,
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, James E. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 43 South Canal-st.,
Organized November 1, 1871.
Business the same as an incorporated Bank. Drafts on Baring Bros. & Co., London, and on the principal cities of Europe. Gold Drafts on New York. Accounts received on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 7, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:
$50 from No. 1 to No. 5400, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13083, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7954, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11120, both inclusive.
And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows:
$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4104 to No. 5079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1900 to No. 2486, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8907 to No. 111,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2666 to No. 3402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2907 to No. 3399, both inclusive.
Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distictly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States Securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

City Comptroller's Office,
CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1871.
The City of Chicago offers for sale $250,000 of Illinois State Bonds. They bear six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after three years. Interest on these commences Jan. 1, 1872, and both principal and interest are payable in New York.
Sealed proposals for the whole or any portion of the Bonds will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 29th of December, 1871, at noon, at which time they will be opened, and the whole amount awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, provided said proposals are not below par.
GEO. TAYLOR,
City Comptroller.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD,
104 West Washington-st.

$25,000
Cash in hand to buy purchase money mortgages or lend on collateral for 4 or 12 months.
SAMUEL GEHR,
512 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLOBE JOB PRINTING PRESSES.
A. C. KELLOGG & CO., AGENTS,
172 West Washington-st.
We are prepared to fill orders on short notice for these well-known presses. Our new eighth medium will be ready January 15, 1872.

BRICK PRESS.
Parties desiring to make pressed brick, will find our improved hand press the best in the market. Send for circular. Brick Trucks, Barrows, etc., for sale.
UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO.,
116 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondence please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ.
STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 60 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 88 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 163 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

The money markets, both here and in New York, continue to grow more active. In New York it has become stringent, with a prospect of becoming more so. In this market the banks still have a large amount of surplus money, and are quite willing to increase their discounts liberally. The deposits of country banks with their correspondents here have been drawn down quite largely, and deposits to the credit of city accounts are large yet. This is probably due to the payment of the large amounts of insurance to merchants here. Temporarily, this makes a surplus of ready funds, but as fast as the owners of this money are started in business again they will need all their means, and money will be in demand here when the influx of money for insurance ceases.

There is a large demand from the pork packers for bank accommodation and the country demand for currency to move the hog crop continues at about the same rate as for the past several days. There is a large hog crop in the country, and the farmers are evidently disposed to sell. The heavy marketing of the hog crop implies the marketing also of the corn crop, as it will not be wanted to feed. Corn it is well known takes the place of wheat in many kinds of consumption and if it gets to be as great a difference in price as at present, and the corn will probably move forward freely.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount.

The continued decline in gold cannot be accounted for satisfactorily by any one particular cause; there are probably several causes, that are exerting nearly an equal influence. Among those which have already been mentioned are the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, the outflow of specie from the United States in redemption of the "called" 5-20s. Another cause is the increased demand for English capital to move the cotton and hog crops. This operates both to discourage speculation in gold, and to increase the value of the currency by extending the field of its circulation. It is worthy of remembrance, in this connection, that the tendency of gold to decline has always been the most marked when cotton and hogs began to be heavy at about this season of the year, this tendency also continuing and increasing until about April, when cotton exports usually begin to fall off.

The arrest of the New York Bank Examiner Calender for blackmailing, and collusion with the Ocean Bank to deceive the public as to its solvency, calls to mind the fact that a man bearing the old name of Smith, who was Bank Examiner for this district several years ago, successfully swindled the banks here only that his operations were on a lilliputian scale as compared with Calender's. Smith only borrowed from $1,000 to $2,000 of each of several of the banks, and then ran away. It is worthy of remark, however, that notwithstanding the extremely small pay of Bank Examiners, cases of this kind have been extremely rare. The small number of banks that have failed is an evidence not only of the security of the system in general, but presumptively also, of the integrity of the Bank Examiners, and furnish an argument against the theory that low pay only attracts men of a comparatively low grade of ability. The law stipulates that the compensation for services of Examiners shall be "$5 for each day by him employed in such examination, and $2 for every twenty-five miles traveled in the performance of his duty," to be paid by the bank examined. But this is too small a compensation to command the financial ability of such an acute Bank Examiner.

Of the nearly seventeen hundred National Banks that have been organized since the establishment of the system, there have been only sixteen failures,—including the three last in New York,—and even in these sixteen cases the depositors experienced no loss. Whatever deficiency there may have been in the available assets of the banks had to be made up by the stockholders, who are liable, under the National law, for double the amount of their stock. The failure of the three banks in New York has attracted attention to this feature of the National Banking system more than at any previous time. In this connection, the New York Financial Chronicle calls attention to the larger financial advantages of the individual liability of stockholders, in the fact that "the larger the capital of a National Bank, the greater is the security to the depositor." Stated simply in this way, is equivalent to saying that "two is more than one." There is a fact in this connection, of which few people think, viz.: that regularly-subscribed and paid-up capital furnishes just double the amount of security to the depositor that the same amount would in a "surplus fund." Thus, a bank with say $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus would (including the individual liability of the stockholders) afford security to the depositors to the amount of $3,000,000, while a bank with $2,000,000 of capital and no surplus would furnish security to the depositors to the amount of $4,000,000, or 33 per cent greater security than if the same amount of money were equally divided between "capital" and "surplus." There is, however, another point of equal importance, the question as to what class of men constitute the stockholders of a bank, whether they be substantial men, who could pay the additional $100 per cent over and above their stock if it were required, or only men of straw, who would pay neither the original capital, supposed to be paid in, nor the additional 100 per cent of extra liability. The law, however, has provided a safeguard against any such padding by requiring that a list of the names of all the shareholders, together with the amount of stock owned by each, shall be kept in the bank, and subject at all times to the inspection of the shareholders and creditors of the bank. There are, practically, but few depositors who are aware of their rights under the law in this respect, and the cases might frequently arise in which the right of a creditor to know who were the stockholders of a bank could be used with advantage both to themselves and the public.

The following quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market to-day are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-4	117 1-2
[illegible]	109 3-8	109 5-8
[illegible]	109 5-8	109 7-8
[illegible]	109 5-8	109 7-8
[illegible]	111	111 1-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	113	113 1-4
5-20s of '67, January and July	113 1-8	113 3-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	113 1-8	113 3-8
10-40s	109 3-4	110
[illegible] (new issue)	108 3-4	109
[illegible]	113 1-2	113 3-4
Currency 6s	113 1-2	113 1-2
Central Pacific Gold 7 30s	100	100 1-4
Chicago City 7s		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
Gold Coupons	108 1-4	108 1-2
[illegible]	172	174
[illegible]	138	140
Illinois Central College Land Scrip	172	175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Just before the close of business hours, money was lent at 7 per cent currency to stock brokers. The bulk of the business was at 7 per cent gold to 1-32a1-16.

Southern bonds heavy, with a marked decline in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Gold weak at 108 7-8a109. Loans opened at 5 per cent, then down to 3 per cent for carrying. Later in the day gold was loaned flat. Clearings, $67,000,000.

Governments dull and steady. The offerings to the Government to-day were only $206,100, at from 108 1-2 to 108 10-100. The awards were $81,000 at from 108 74-100 to 108 74 75-1000.

Stocks opened dull and firm, with Pacific Mail and Northwestern as the features. The market was firmer and higher at the close, when the best prices of the day were made. The only exception was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 51 3-4 to 53, and finally reached 52 7-8.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

[illegible]	117 1-4	Coupons, '67	113 1-8
[illegible]	107 1-2	Coupons, '68	115 1-4
[illegible]	109 3-8	10-40s	109 1-8
[illegible]	111	Currency 6s	113 1-2
[illegible]	114		

State bonds:

[illegible]	57	Virginia, old	60
[illegible]	67	N. Carolina, old	33
[illegible], new	62	N. Carolina, new	13
[illegible]	62		

Stocks:

[illegible]	69	N. J. C.	111 1-2
[illegible]	69 7-8	St. Paul	53 1-4
[illegible]	24 1-2	Do pfd	77
[illegible] Express	38	Wabash	64 3-4
[illegible] & Fargo	58 5-8	Do pfd	92 1-2
[illegible]	58 5-8	Fort Wayne	96 1-4
[illegible]	57 1-2	Terre Haute	15
[illegible]	62 5-8	Do pfd	40
[illegible] Central	95 1-8	Chicago & Alton	114 3-4
[illegible] Central scrip	97 3-8	Do pfd	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M.	44 3-8
[illegible]	96 1-2	C., C. & C.	87 7-8
[illegible]	121	C., B. & Q.	127
[illegible]	126	Lake Shore	90 3-4
[illegible]	115 7-8	Indiana Central	18 1-2
[illegible]	111	Illinois Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	127 1-2	Union Pacific	27 1-4
[illegible]	71 1-4	U. P. bonds	90 5-8
[illegible]	103	Central bonds	102 7-8
[illegible]	104		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	3,749	4,813	3,992	3,730
Wheat, bu	23,440	38,150	2,348	2,187
Corn, bu	131,025	19,035	13,561	13,320
Oats, bu	16,780	8,535	10,918	
Rye, bu	1,480	350		
Barley, bu	11,658	2,600	9,261	5,214
Grass seed, lbs	64,060	22,303	31,977	22,248
Flax seed, lbs	6,250			
[illegible]	68,450	66,120	34,000	29,090
[illegible]	66,020	124,480	1487,666	1150,932
[illegible]	65	25	175	628
[illegible]	190	702	1,840	2,035
[illegible]	378,180	55,556	672,876	357,097
[illegible]	4,016	2,530		
[illegible]	27,060	12,940	21,600	9,780
[illegible]	779	1,178	2,537	840
[illegible]	16,247	17,533	1,200	280
[illegible]	73	2,025	241	729
[illegible]	61,010	32,400	111,906	155,294
[illegible]	136	170	259	1,246
[illegible]	9,176	2,730	123,000	8,300
[illegible]	3,385	28		
[illegible]	230	29	677	239
[illegible]		390	297	541
[illegible]			59	86
[illegible]			2,956	1,444

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 1,590 bu wheat; 350 bu corn; 233 bu oats; 615 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 66 cars wheat; 30 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 24 cars rye; 16 cars barley, or 19,000 bu.

The produce markets were all weak again today, under a general pressure to sell, which is usually noted just before the holidays, and is as usually recovered from in the first half of the new year. Receipts continue liberal, and there is no shipping demand for anything except lard and meats. Hence our stocks are increasing, and becoming more and more onerous to carry, with a continued tightening in finances, which obliges holders to sell out who have heretofore carried their property without difficulty.

Mess pork was quiet at 1-2a1c advance, the offerings being light, while New York was also reported better for holders. Sales were 150 brls at [illegible].

Dressed hogs were dull and 5a10c lower, owing to the decline in live, and an easier market East. [illegible] head were sold at $4.50a4.90, chiefly [illegible]. Several lots were held over, the owners refusing to accept the current prices.

[illegible] were less active and easier, owing to a decline of 10c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards. The market has been weakening slowly for several days past, as many operators are becoming alarmed at the great increase in the amount of product cut to date. Others, however, are counting on an early close of the packing season, some setting it as early as the middle of January, and think that the quantity of product in the West will be really less this season than last, as the country points are generally falling behind. Pork declined fully 10c per brl, and lard 5c per 100 lbs, but both closed firmer, at the outside quotations of the session. Meats were comparatively firm, but were not so much wanted at the ruling prices as heretofore. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.15; do seller January, $13.25; do seller February, $13.55; do seller March, $13.85; seller April, $13.90. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 9 1-2c; do seller January, 8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 7-8c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats at 3 7-8c for shoulders; 5a5 1-2c for short ribs; 5 7-8c for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 5 3-8c for rough sides; 5 7-8c for short ribs; 6 1-2c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a9c; mess beef, $7.50a8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 350 brls mess pork at $13.15; 200 brls do at $13.10; 550 brls do seller January at $13.22 1-2; 100 brls do at $13.20; 250 brls do seller February, at $13.60; 750 brls do at $13.55; 500 brls do at $13.52 1-2; 1,500 brls do at $13.50; 500 brls do seller February 15 to March 16, at $13.75; 250 brls do seller March at $13.85; 750 brls do seller April at $13.90; 200 brls prime mess seller January at $12.00; 100 brls do at $12.12 1-2 cash; 500 tcs lard at 9 1-2c; 250 tcs do at $8.45; 750 tcs do seller January at 8 5-8c; 500 tcs do at 8 1-2c; 250 tcs do, seller February, at 8 7-8c; 1,500 tcs do, seller March, at 9 1-8c; 500 tcs do at 9c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 3 7-8c; 100,000 lbs (untrimmed), seller January, at 3 3-4c; 150 boxes short ribs at 6 1-4c; 500 boxes Cumberlands, part seller January, at 6c; 11,000 pcs and 30,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-2c; 1,400 pcs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6 5-8c; 20 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8 7-8c.

Flour was still quiet, though more active than yesterday, and with no change in prices, holders being firm in their views, notwithstanding the decline in wheat. Sales were reported of 800 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls do (low) at $5.25; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.40; 10 brls do at $8.00. Total 1,560 brls; also, 20 tons bran at $13.50 on track (again 50c lower).

Wheat was again 1-2a3-4c, but was speculatively active at the decline, the short interest taking hold so freely that the market was quite strong toward the close of the session. It was rumored that Liverpool was again lower, and New York was dull, while the gold premium was still further diminished. There was no export demand, but operators took the last-named fact into account, as preparative for the export movement when it does come. The feeling is now widespread that Chicago prices must come down a few pegs before the wheat can be taken out, and this made holders glad to sell out to-day. Seller January opened at $1.18 1-2 free, to $1.18, and closed firm at $1.18 1-2; seller last half do sold at $1.19 1-4a1.19 7-8; seller February at $1.20 3-8a1 21, and seller the month at $1.17a1.17 5-8—all closing at outside quotations. Other grades than No. 2 spring were little better than nominal. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22 1-2; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.17 5-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.17 1-4; 58,800 bu do at $1.17; 1,600 bu do No. 3 spring at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07 1-2. Total, 120,600 bu.

Corn was active, at an average decline of 1-2c from yesterday, being reported weak in New York, while the liberal receipts here pressed heavily on the market, which was also weakened to some extent by the decline in wheat. The only inquiry of consequence was from the short interest, who filled in quite freely, but there were few short sellers at the decline, as all felt that the market might take a radical turn upward at any moment. Cash No. 2 corn opened at 40c, fell off 1-4c, and closed firm at 40c. Seller January sold at 40a40 3-8c; seller February at 40 3-8a41c; seller April at 42 3-4a43 1-4c, and seller May, at 46 1-4a46 1-2, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No. 2 at 40c; 59,400 bu do at 39 7-8c; 36,000 bu do at 39 3-4c; 6,400 bu do at 39 5-8c; 1,600 bu do at 39 1-2c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 800 bu ears at 40c, delivered. Total, 114,800 bu.

Oats were rather active, at yesterday's inside price, except one round lot that sold early. New York advices was a shade firmer—a fact that counteracted the sympathetic influence of the weakness in wheat and corn. Seller January sold at 31 7-8a32c; and seller February at 32 3-4a33c. Seller May was held at 37 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 31 3-4c; 12,600 bu at 31 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 28 1-2c. Total, 18,200 bu.

Rye was quiet but firmer, owing to the fact that there was none inspected in to-day. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 and 2 at 62 1-2c; 800 bu do, in special house, at 63c.

Barley was steady, but very quiet, the demand being light, except for seller January, which was more active at 60a60 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 1,600 bu do at 59 1-2c; 800 bu, by sample, at 57c. Total, 4,800 bu.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Directors of the new Board of Trade last evening, was read on 'Change to-day, and received with warm approval:

"WHEREAS, At the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, the members of this Board had very large outstanding contracts for the delivery and receipt of property, mainly grain in store; and

"WHEREAS, Owing to the fire very great confusion resulted in the condition of all business in the city, nearly all the money being in the banks whose vaults were in the ruins, and the condition of their contents unknown, so that for a time scarce anyone knew their financial status; and

"WHEREAS, Owing to the fact that under our rules, and in law, parties having sold property for delivery at their option during October, had the right to tender the same at almost any moment during ordinary business hours, and, failing to receive their pay could declare the contract fulfilled, sell the property at a great sacrifice for account of the purchaser, or in other cases demand a margin when it was impossible to respond to such call, and

"WHEREAS, The members of the board, after mature reflection, adopted a resolution to the effect that all option contracts pending on Saturday, October 7, should be settled at prices current at that day, which arrangement was then and is now deemed to be equitable, and one that would permit no one to take advantage of the circumstances produced by the city's great calamity; and

"WHEREAS, Complaints have been made to this Board of Directors that certain members of the board have refused to adjust their contracts on the basis proposed in said adopted resolution, and the Board of Directors have been requested to take action looking to the suspension or expulsion of such members from the board; therefore

"Resolved, That while this board adheres to its originally expressed opinion that the resolution adopted by the board was proper and right, and that all honorable merchants should have been ready and willing to accept the sentiment thus suggested and approved by the board, that the evidence submitted to them shows that the parties declining to so settle their contracts did so when, owing to the city's calamity, prices had become temporarily depressed, still the Board of Directors do not feel warranted in taking action for the exclusion of such parties from the board, and can only report the fact that certain of their members, at a time when the world seemed inclined to open its treasures for suffering Chicago, still insisted on their technical right to the pound of flesh, being induced thereto by the temporary advantage thrown in their favor by the common catastrophe."

LATEST.

The produce markets were inactive in the afternoon, except that two or three lots of wheat sold at $1.18 5-8 seller January.

Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

BUTTER—The market was quiet to-day and prices ruled steady and unchanged. The offerings were liberal. We quote: Choice dairy, 22a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 9a12c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and firm at former prices. The following are the current rates: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35 1-2c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 33c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 21 1-2a23c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was less active to-day, owing to the extreme cold weather, but prices were firmly sustained for all articles in the list. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a60.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Remain firm, under a continued good demand, at full former rates, sales being readily effected at the following quotations: Common to medium, $1.75a2.00; good to choice, $2.25a2.60; choice navies, $2.65a2.75.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is in fair demand at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a53c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—Prices were unchanged. There was a limited movement at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Was more active to-day, without change in prices, the following being current: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00a11.50; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—There was a light demand at $5.00a6.00 per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—Sales were effected at 27a28c for fresh, and 20a22c for pickled.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was an active demand for nearly all descriptions and prices were generally firmer, though, aside from an advance of 10c per box in raisins, and 1-2c in currants, values were without quotable change. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a23c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.00a3.10; do new, $3.25a4.10; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 14a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—Prices were without change, though the general market was firmer. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $12.00a13.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.18; Bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quoted dull and generally weak. Sales dragged at the following range of prices: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.25; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated; Lemons, $5.50a7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—There was a fair degree of activity in the grocery trade to-day, but with the exception of coffees, which were firm at 1-2c advance, the prevalent feeling seemed rather easier. Refined sugars, which have been quoted easy for several days past, were reduced 1-8c. We also note a slight decline in spices, and revise our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a23c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-8a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.12a1.30; common molasses, 50a55c; Porto Rico molasses, 65a80c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 41a46c; pepper, 22 1-2a23 1-2c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 1-2a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—Pressed hay was fairly active and a shade firmer. Loose descriptions were dull and weak. Prices range as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $12.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market continues firm at very full prices. The demand was moderate: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—This market continues fairly active, and the following quotations are firmly adhered to:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	6 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	5 a 5 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	6 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 6 1-2c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	a 9 3-4c
Jenks' plow steel	a10 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a13 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	10 a18 3-4c

LEATHER—No change was noted in this market. The demand was of a liberal character, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a39c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 26a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a38c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.00a2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Is firm and in fair demand at the following quotations:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	24.00a30.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a12.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A's or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The inquiry for goods in this line was again reported good and the general market was firm at the advanced prices recently established. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 19 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Were firm with an improved tendency. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—With the exception of 1c advance in turpentine, there was no change in prices. Trade was quiet, and the general market ruled steady. We quote: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76a77c.

POTATOES—Were in active request, and prices were firm, sales making at 50ca55c for common mixed, and at $1.05a1.20 for good to choice, from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Fresh lots were in demand at outside quotations. State offerings were neglected at inside to medium figures. We quote: Turkies scarce, and firm at 12a15c per lb; quail, $1.75a2.00; dressed geese at $8.00a12.00 per doz; $2.50a3.50 for dressed chickens; $3.00a4.00 for dressed ducks; $6.50 for prairie chickens.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were very quiet, at former prices. Timothy is quotable at $2.80a3.25 for common to good, and clover at $6.25. Flax sold at $1.40 for fair.

TEAS—remain steady at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.00; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90a$1.25.

TOBACCO—This market was again quoted fairly active, and steady. We repeat our list, as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 70ca$1.00; choice, 55a65c; medium, 55a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 60a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 55a70c.

WOOD—Was quiet and steady at former prices. We quote: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—We quote: [the wool price table was not transcribed]

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,108	13,872	730
Tuesday	779	15,247	645
Wednesday	500	22,000	380
Total	2,387	51,119	1,755
Same time last week	3,145	72,495	3,329
Week before last	5,300	58,123	1,307

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	770	6,146	228
Tuesday	241	1,200	
Wednesday			
Total	1,011	7,346	228

CATTLE—The influence of light receipts was visible to-day in the increased firmness evinced by all classes of operators. There is, as yet, no decided improvement in the condition of the markets below, but the limited number of beeves forwarded from here last week, and so far during the present lead shippers to look for a sharp reaction there and they were willing buyers at a slight advance of yesterday's and Monday's prices. In the market for common thin stock there was little or no change for the better. The local retail meat trade continues very dull, and butchers were not anxious to invest even at former low rates. A few extra beeves were taken at $5.65a6.25, but most of the transfers were at prices ranging from $5.00 downward to $4.00. The outside figure, $6.25, was paid by Nelson Morris for a car load averaging 1,701 lbs. The market closed quiet, with everything sold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	$5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.25a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [not transcribed]

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull this morning, and continued so throughout. The supply was moderate but buyers seemed afraid to take hold at previous rates, and not until prices had been lowered 10a15c per 100 lbs did the demand exhibit even a moderate degree of activity. The extreme range was $3.95a4.40, though few sold above $4.30, and not many below $4.10, the bulk changing hands within the range of $4.10a4.25. Many remain unsold, and the market closed dull and heavy. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	309	$4.25	48	232	$4.25	46	247	$4.15
271	218	4.25	45	232	4.20	49	265	4.20
109	246	4.10	50	233	4.20	52	285	4.10
103	227	4.10	49	220	4.20	100	278	4.10
101	277	4.17 1/2	73	217	4.00	47	319	4.35

SHEEP—Prices were steady and unchanged. There was a fair local demand at $3.50a4.00 for common to medium, and at $4.25a5.00 for good to choice. A drove of extra sold at $6.75.

Roofing-Tile.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing so much said regarding building material, I wish to call attention to a roofing-tile which is substantially "fire-proof," and is cheaper than anything I have seen offered. It was, a year or so since, manufactured by W. S. Thomas, of Carbon Cliff, Ill. It is one of Thomas' inventions, and was very cheap, so I thought at the time,—and was ornamental also. Mr. Thomas is a chemist of no mean ability, and he ought now to come forward with his tile-roofing and also his sectional sewerage pipe. This latter the Rock Island Railroad have used largely. Thomas, I am satisfied, can deliver a fire-proof roofing-tile by the car load at about the cost of a shingle roof. Call him out. Respectfully,

H. H. HAFF.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.

—One of the regular applicants for free city relief coal in Louisville has been discovered to be a prosperous retail dealer in the great speculative commodity of Pittsburgh.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK.

Their Parade Last Sunday.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 18.

The excitement created by the absurd order of the Police Commissioners attracted an immense multitude to the neighborhood of Cooper Institute long before the hour fixed for the starting of the workingmen's funeral procession yesterday. From Tenth street down to Third, the avenue and portions of the side streets were literally alive with men, women, and children, the majority of whom were evidently there only as spectators.

Here and there a bit of red ribbon or a red neck tie betrayed the presence of a Communist, and these were everywhere the centre of interest for a large group. The spectators were good-natured, but more disposed to chaff the persons composing the procession than to sympathize with them. The presence of Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin seemed to afford the boys intense delight. They cornered them in the alcove at the Seventh street end of the Cooper Institute and surrounded them fifty deep, yelling continually a "Speech! speech!" Obtaining no response to their demands, they badgered the ladies with "Which is Tennie?" "Lor', ain't she homely!" "Let me through, I'm a free lover," and so on for over an hour, each new jeer being greeted with uproarious laughter. The women bore the quizzing bravely, and Colonel Blood and Stephen Pearl Andrews exerted themselves like Trojans to prevent their fair charge from being squeezed to death.

The next great attraction was the Skidmore Guards, a body of colored soldiers wearing a very handsome uniform after the style of the Seventy-first. They were drawn up in line in Eighth street, east of the avenue, and were much admired. They numbered thirty six men, under command of Captain Brown and Lieutenants Wm. Clark and J. W. B. Matthews. The Captain had his mustache tightly waxed. Orderly Sergeant T. B. Washington carried a splendid silk flag in front of them. In Fourth street stood the catafalque, which was also surrounded by an admiring multitude. It was really a creditable structure. On the body of a truck a rectangular dais had been erected, and on this was a smaller dais with a driver's seat in front, the whole being heavily draped with black cloth, and festooned with black below and red above. On the lower curtain on each side was painted in white letters: "Honor the Martyrs of the Universal Republic."

Over all was a rosewood coffin, with a small red flag flying at the end. Wreaths of immortelles were hung at the sides and behind. It was drawn by six white horses, blanketed and hooded in black. On every corner a group of banners and red ribbons marked the forming place of a section or company of processionalists. The Trades Unions were in Seventh street; the Cuban League in Sixth street; the workingmen in Fifth street; the Internationals and citizens in Fourth street; and the carriages in Third street.

There was much delay in starting, which was partly owing to the disaffection of the Hawkins Zouave band, who peremptorily refused to march in front of the "niggers," as they termed the Skidmore Guard. This gave offence to the Marshals of the procession, and resulted in a fierce bandying of words, which lasted some time. The Marshals insisted that the band should take the position assigned to them; but the band firmly proclaimed their intention of seeing the Marshals [profane expletive] first. Mr. Banks, the Chief Marshal, was sent for. When he learned what had happened he grew very indignant, and told the band that the "niggers," as they called them, were every bit as good as they were. The band threatened to retire in a body unless the order of the procession was changed.

It would never do to march without music, and, as it would have been impossible to secure another band at that late hour, they carried their point. An American flag-bearer, and a guard of honor consisting of 38 picked men from the different sections, were placed between the band and the Skidmore Guard, and the band declared themselves satisfied. The spectators, meantime conducted themselves with patience. An incident was the passage down Fourth avenue and the Bowery, about 2 o'clock, of a long line of Father Mathew men, headed by the green-uniformed band of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association. Their rosettes were draped in mourning, and they were evidently on their way to a funeral.

At length at half-past two, an hour and a half after the appointed time, a commotion in the crowd, which reached from sidewalk to sidewalk, and a burst of music, announced that the head of the procession had started. They defiled into Great Jones street in the following order:

Grand Marshal Theodore F. Banks and Marshals De Bouchy and Francois came first, elegantly attired in black and decorated with red rosettes and sashes, and crape around their arms and hats. Each carried a stave of office, also bound with crape. They were followed by the Hawkins Zouave Band, they by the Guard of Honor, and they by the Skidmore Guard, who marched exceedingly well. They are a fine, intelligent body of men, and handled their muskets like veterans. Behind these were twenty-three women on foot, one of them carrying a child. They were commanded by Tennie C. Claflin, who bore above her left shoulder a red flag edged with black fringe, and containing the following inscription on a white ground in the centre: "I. A. W. of U. S., Section 12. Complete Political and Social Equality for Both Sexes."

Mrs. Woodhull walked behind her sister, accompanied by Stephen Pearl Andrews and Colonel Blood. Between herself and the Colonel she had the old man who sweeps out her office. The old fellow looked seedy enough, while Victoria and Tennie were richly dressed in sealskin. Elsewhere in the procession were a German and a Frenchman, and a negro with arms locked. Among the other ladies were Mrs. Frances Rose MacKinley and Mrs. Hulck, wife of a member of the London Internationale.

Fourth in line were the painters and other workingmen, about 150 strong, carrying a national flag, and wearing red badges with a legend designating their craft. Next to these were the Cuban delegation, about 100 strong. They carried two flags, one being their country's banner, inscribed "Lanceros del Camaguez."

Then followed about sixty natives of Switzerland, with a red flag with a white cross in the centre. After these marched Section 2 of the Internationals, an imposing body of men, numbering over three hundred. Several women walked in their ranks. At their head a man with a fur cap carried a black shield bearing the [illegible] on the end of a stick. It bore the same inscription as the catafalque, namely: "Honor to the Martyrs of the Universal Republic."

A drum corps followed next in line. They preceded the catafalque, and were under command of Marshal Constant. The catafalque was surrounded by a guard of honor wearing red sashes and carrying the red flags of the different sections, besides eight smaller flags. Behind the catafalque was borne a superb Cuban banner made of fine silk and embroidered in silver and gold. Then came the French Section, two hundred men, and Section 30, one hundred men, in the order named.

Next in line were sections 10, 13, 22, and 12 of the Internationals. The first body, 200 strong, carried a white banner with the following inscription: "The World is our Country; To do Good our Religion."

The second, 200 strong, had a similar banner, with a cap of liberty, a ploughshare, a hand and hammer, the scales of justice, and a shield painted on it with the inscription: "National Labor Reform."

The third body, 150 strong, bore the device: "And they had all things in common."

A burly, big Fourth Ward rough who noticed this inscription spit a huge quid of to bacco out of his jaw, and shouted:

"By (oath), I'll fall in under that flag."

Section 6 of the Internationalists, 300 strong, followed the workingmen. Their Marshals wore blue sashes. They carried a flag. Then Section 9, 200 strong, with a banner, elaborately painted. The device was a pair of scales, surrounded by a scroll, enclosing the following inscription: "The spirit of the Commune expands as the axe of the execution falls upon the necks of its martyrs."

The staff was surmounted by a red cap. This is the banner which was seized by the police on Sunday last.

The next feature was a barouche, in which sat J. O'Donovan Rossa and General W. A. C. Ryan, side by side. They were followed by five more carriages and three buggies, filled with ladies and gentlemen.

This comprised the procession proper, not including a vast body of citizens of every color, creed, and nationality, who filled in all the interstices and formed a long front and rear guard. The colored people were largely represented. Among them the *Sun* reporter noticed the celebrated Colonel John Taylor. The absence of the names of Rossel, Cremieux, Ferre, and Bourgeois from any of the banners of legends carried in the procession was especially notable. At this moment the sky, which had been overcast and leaden-hued all day, now cleared up, and the sun shone out brilliantly.

The pageant went through Great Jones street to Broadway, and up to Waverley place. The spectators were so densely packed along the whole route that it was a little difficult now and then for the procession to pass through them at the regular pace, but in many instances the crowd fell back of its own accord so as to leave a passage way. Had the immense assemblage been at all hostile they could have thrown almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the funeral, and disturbance of the peace might have ensued. Between 50,000 and 100,000 persons witnessed the procession. The *Sun* reporter counted but four policemen and two mounted officers along the entire route. Fortunately, the spectators conducted themselves remarkably well.

Through the Waverly place the pageant passed into Fifth avenue, the band playing a dirge. The windows of all the houses as well as the stoops and sidewalks were filled with gazers; but they were so, evidently, only through curiosity, for the only place from which any applause was heard was from the balcony of the New York Hotel. The spectators contented themselves with keeping silence or joking upon the personnel of the processionalists. The Hon. Frank Duffy, wearing a red neck-tie, but without the usual nosegay in his buttonhole, as befited the occasion, was mounted on the baluster-post of a stoop in Waverly place, near Mercer street. At Eighth street and Fifth avenue the Irish section of the New York Internationals fell into line. They carried a green flag and were about fifty strong.

Nothing noteworthy occurred until Fourteenth street was reached. Then it was noticed that the flag on the roof of the Manhattan House was at half-mast; but this might possibly have been on account of personal troubles of recent date. The members filled the broad stoop and the windows beyond an aristocratic stare. Further up the Union Club also had their flag at half-mast. These were the only two flags which were flying in any shape on the line of march. The Blossom Club had no flag, but the members turned out upon their stoop in full force. The New York Club men contented themselves with displaying their swell visages at the windows of the lower floor of their splendid mansion.

Up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street marched the procession to the tune of alternate dirges from the band and roll of muffled drums. Nowhere did the multitude seem to abate in numbers, and the crowd of followers increased with every step. Then through Thirty-fourth street they went, and down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street, and through Fourteenth street without incident, beyond two rows between boys, until the Lincoln Monument in Union Square was reached. Passing around the front of the monument, the band and the Skidmore Guard halted, and the latter opened ranks, faced to the centre, and presented arms in a soldier-like manner. The band then struck up a dirge, while the remainder of the procession, carriages, catafalque, and all, defiled between the ranks of the military, uncovering their heads as the went by the statue of Liberty's greatest martyr.

Here the multitude was simply immense. They packed the entire square, like herring in a box, and struggled, and shoved, and squirmed about as one man, in their endeavors to obtain a front position all at the same time. There being no police in the square, the greatest difficulty was experienced in maintaining a passage for the procession. Several times it had to be stopped until the Marshals had driven the masses back by main force. The pageant then broke up, and several members departed each to his own home. Now the unruly spirit of a mob first began to manifest itself. Mrs. Woodhull and her sister had been standing in front of the monument beside Marshal Banks. As they started to leave, the crowd, unrestrained by any authority whatever, surged upon them, yelling "Speech! Speech!" and applying to them jocose and uncomplimentary epithets. The ladies managed to escape after much trouble and nearly crushed to death. A young rowdy attempted to create a disturbance a few feet off, by striking a gentleman's high silk hat from behind. This attracted the attention of the boys, and they went for the spot with a rush which carried everything before them as far as the Fourteenth street sidewalk. They were good-natured enough, but were ripe for anything, and had the slightest word of remonstrance been uttered they would have pitched in on the Donnybrook fair principle, without caring to inquire into the merits of the case. They kept up a continual yelling like a band of Comanches on the war path. Among those who were caught in the crush were several reporters. They were instantly recognised, and three cheers were given with a will "for the reporters."

Here a policeman, thinking a fight was going on, dashed into the middle of the throng with his club drawn. He was received with a yell full of reckless deviltry and carried bodily by the mass as far as University place. He had hardly extricated himself from his jubilant captors, when two or three practical jokers rushed down University place uttering war whoops. This was enough. Away went the crowd after them like a herd of wild buffalo, and in a very short time afterward Union Square had resumed its customary quiet.

All the Police Commissioners, the Superintendent, the Inspectors, and the detective force were on duty in the Police Central Office yesterday, and remained there until after the parade.

TRAGEDY AT LYNN, MASS.

A Man Murders His Paramour and Nearly Takes the Life of an Officer—The Murderer Pursued and Shot Dead by the City Marshal.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 18.

Seldom have the recorders of passing events been called on to recite the details of a more tragic and bloody occurrence than that which transpired on Saturday last in the neighboring city of Lynn, the citizens of which place were thrown into the wildest state of excitement by the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of the reputed wife of a desperado, who was himself immediately overtaken by retributive justice, and in his attempt to escape was summarily despatched by the officers of the law.

The principals in this double murder, which had well nigh resulted in the death of three persons, were a man named William Vanner, and a woman who was the wife of one Thomas Jones, who have for some time lived together as man and wife. Vanner was born in Washington, Knox County, Me., and has through life borne the reputation of a dangerous character. When a young man he attended a militia muster, supplied with a bottle of liquor, from which one of his comrades took a drink against his wishes. This so incensed him that he struck the man on the head with the bottle, inflicting serious wounds, and disfigured him for life. He joined the army during the war of the rebellion, and on one occasion drew a revolver upon a Lieutenant, whereupon he was knocked down, and with great difficulty prevented from killing the officer. Vanner married in Maine, where he has a wife now living, and whom he abandoned for the woman who has now fallen a victim to his unbridled passions. He was addicted to strong drink, and when under the influence of liquor manifested a murderous disposition. In June last, during an altercation with his paramour, her mother, Mrs. Luce, interfered, whereupon he stabbed the mother in the abdomen, and fleeing from justice came to Lynn, where he obtained employment, passing under the assumed name of William Brown. He worked for Davis Clarke, moving buildings, and was discharged on account of his disorderly habits. On the 24th of October last he was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, and fined. Subsequently he left the city and went to Maine, but returned to Lynn, where he has two sister living, as wives of Wilbur Caswell and John C. Sargent. Last Tuesday night Vanner pursued these men with a dagger, from which Sargent defended himself with a club. During the early part of last week his reputed wife called at the office of the Chief of Police, complaining that Vanner had a railroad check for her trunk which he refused to give her, and desiring the assistance of the office in obtaining it. She was subsequently seen at the railway station in an altercation with Vanner.

Mrs. Vanner was a rather comely woman, some 8 years the senior of her murderer, for whom she forsook the husband of her youth, who, after residing in California several years, returned, and, finding her faithless, returned to the Pacific coast, where, according to one account, he died of a broken heart; another account makes him still alive, and undivorced.

The parties had made their home for a few days, up to Wednesday last, at the house of Caswell, where unpleasant quarrels were of frequent occurrence, and where on one occasion he threatened the life of his paramour, and an officer was called, who took from Vanner a knife. Last Wednesday night Vanner and his companion left the house of Caswell, and took lodgings at a small and unpretending dwelling house, No. 19 Adams street, occupied by John Roundy, an aged and respectable shoemaker, whose shop stands next door, and his wife, a kind-hearted woman, who has been a nurse in the city for the past twenty years. Matters went on comparatively pleasant, Vanner assuring his paramour that he had left off drinking, after which he obtained from her about four dollars in money, with which he purchased a dirk knife.

On Saturday morning, according to all accounts, Vanner arose at 5 o'clock, and, after having built a fire, went out after liquor. He returned, and, according to the statement of Mrs. Roundy, drank half a pint. Meanwhile Mrs. Vanner had prepared breakfast, of which they all partook in the most happy manner.

About 9 o'clock, the couple being in their own room, the woman picked up a soiled shirt, saying to Vanner that she would go down stairs and wash it with the clothes that were at that time undergoing a similar operation. He replied that he would hire some one to do it, and save her the trouble. She started down stairs with the shirt, and he followed, a short distance behind her. On the hall floor the murderer overtook his victim, and then, without the least warning, seized her by the hair with one hand, while in the other he held the dirk-knife, which he plunged into the neck and body of his unoffending victim, literally butchering her. Leaving her body at the foot of the staircase in a recumbent posture, with her feet against the door, and her head on the stairs, he reascended to the room in which Mrs. Roundy, paralyzed with fright, had witnessed his bloody work. At the blood, which he coolly proceeded to wash off. Having done this, he wiped the blood from his knife, which he put in his pocket, and turning to his landlady, said: "Give my coat and gloves to my sister; for he (meaning his victim) is dead and now I have got to die." He then walked down the stairs, stepped directly over the body of his victim which lay in his path, with his horrible wounds gaping, and passed into the street.

His attempt to escape was witnessed by a number of persons who were attracted to the scene of blood by the cries of those in the house, and he was pursued through Adams and Rockaway streets to Rock's pasture, a large, rugged tract of land between the city proper and Glenmere village: but fortunately the alarm was so quickly given that a large number of citizens, headed by Mr. George W. Southworth, a neighboring grocer, and who were quickly joined by a detachment of police, consisting of City Marshal Barrett, officers Thurston, Wilton, Goodridge and Perrey, finally cornered the fugitive upon a small hill in the northern portion of the pasture. Here the pursuers and pursued made a temporary stand, but quickly taking the offensive, the murderer declared his determination not to be taken alive. Officers Thurston and Whitten made a flank movement, and the former approaching within about six feet of him, made a pass at him with his "billy," which fell short, who, tripping upon a fallen branch, the two went down together. The officer fell upon his face, and as he did so, Vanner plunged his dirk into his back. The knife struck the left shoulder-blade, and glanced off, bending the point of the weapon.

A fearful struggle ensued, Mr. Thurston attempting to throw his assailant over his head, while the knife of the assassin playing through the air, found lodgment in the head, face, and body of the officer, who was struck no less than five times. The officers, who had covered the murderer with their revolvers, now interposed their weapons as a last means to save the life of their courageous and faithful comrade who was struggling against death in the hands of the bloodthirsty miscreant. City Marshal Barrett discharged five shots at Vanner, one of which passed through his left hand and also through the left hand of Officer Thurston. The ball entered the hand of the officer between the thumb and fore-finger, and passed entirely through the fleshy part of the hand, inflicting a painful wound, though not injuring the limb beyond recovery.

The murderer fell dead, and his body, together with that of his victim, after being viewed by Coroner Pinkham, were conveyed to the Police Station, where an inquest will be commenced at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The autopsy was performed by Drs. Edward Newhall, B. B. Breed, and Ahern, who found that the fatal knife had inflicted thirty-five wounds upon the head, face, neck and chest of the woman, three of which—two severing the jugular vein and one dividing the carotid artery and penetrating the trachea—would have produced death in themselves. The man's body displays wounds in five places—one ball having entered his brain between his left eye and ear; one below the left shoulder blade, and coming out above the abdomen; one entering the left lung, remaining there; and one passing through his left hand. This latter shot was probably the one that also took effect in officer Thurston's hand. The scene where this examination was made was ghastly in the extreme; husband and wife lying side by side, each covered with horid wounds, while the floor and surrounding walls were besmeared with their blood.

The bodies remained in the Station House until yesterday morning, when they were taken in charge by an undertaker, and deposited in the receiving tomb of the city, to await the order of their friends.

Officer Thurston was in a comfortable condition last evening, able to sit up and receive the congratulations of his friends upon his miraculous escape. The public generally endorse the course pursued by City Marshal Barrett, who, by his prompt action, saved the life of an old, efficient, and honored public servant.

The Land-Title Question.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being a resident of Chicago, I am, of course, deeply interested in all measures proposed having for their object the quieting of title in Cook County.

In common with other small property-holders, I have observed with no little anxiety the various propositions to compel property-holders to come into court as defendants in a chancery suit. All such propositions are regarded as measures for the benefit of the legal profession, and are repugnant to the average common-sense of the community.

Sojourning in this city (the county-seat of Kent County) for a few days, the following facts have come to my knowledge, which I transmit you for the benefit of all concerned. I am indebted for the same to the courtesy of the Hon. P. R. L. Peirce, and to William G. Beckwith, Register of Deeds for Kent County.

January 23, 1860, the offices of the Clerk, Register, and Treasurer, of Kent County, were consumed by fire, and all books of registry, from the origin of the county in 1836, were burned, with the exception of one book of mortgages and nine of deeds. The records of the Treasurer and of the Circuit Court were, with minor exceptions, also destroyed.

March 15, 1861, the State Legislature passed "An act to quiet title in Kent County," which, although somewhat cumbersome and lengthy,—embracing, as it does, twenty-four sections,—is, on the whole, less complicated than some of the measures proposed by the legal *quid nunes* of Chicago. The law is too long to embody in this communication. It is to found in Laws of Michigan, 1861, and can be furnished by any County Clerk.

Section 1 of the law provides "That persons claiming title *may* [*not shall*] have their interests ascertained, declared, and established," &c.; thus making its privileges *elective*, not *compulsory*.

Section 17 provides "That the County Clerk and Register of Deeds shall each procure a blank book in which to enter the orders and judgments contemplated by the provisions of this act; and such books are hereby declared to be public records."

Now, as to the workings of the law.

I have just been to the Register's office, and was shown the "blank book" in which "the orders and judgments contemplated by this act" have been entered. *There are only three entries in the book*, although the law was passed nearly eleven years ago, and this is the second county in the State in population and importance.

There was, as in the case of Cook County, an abstract of the burned records, and people have preferred to rest their title on this evidence, rather than trouble themselves with going into the courts. In accordance with popular opinion, the Board of Supervisors purchased the abstract and, in March, 1865, the Legislature passed the following:

An Act to declare certain abstracts of the County of Kent public records.

WHEREAS, A large portion of the records of the county of Kent were destroyed by fire in the year 1860; and

WHEREAS, An abstract of said records had previously been made, under the direction of Leonidas Scranton, formerly Register of Deeds of said county; and

WHEREAS, The said abstract has been purchased by the Board of Supervisors of the aforesaid county, and is now deposited in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, as the property thereof.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the said abstract be, and the same hereby is, declared to be and established as a public record; and in all the courts in this State, and in suits and proceedings therein, and before all officers of this State having jurisdiction in such suits and proceedings, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated, and shall have the same virtue and effect, as, by present provisions of law, the records of the office of Register of Deeds do possess.

All real estate in this county changes hands, and money is loaned on mortgage, on the faith of this abstract; and no difficulty has arisen.

I would like to inquire what stands in the way of Cook County's obtaining the preserved abstracts, either by purchase or condemnation, and using them as records and *prima facie* evidence for what they are worth. Respectfully yours,

AUSTIN GEORGE.

Cranberries.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being the sole producers of the celebrated "Eureka Cranberries," and as the festive season is approaching, we desire to say to the several charitable societies now in Chicago, that, on informing us what quantity they would like to have for gratuitious distribution, we will forward them free of charge. Yours, respectfully,

SEARS & Co.

WATER-POWER.

To Manufacturers.

WATER-POWER AT LOCKPORT.

The subscribers, lessees of the water-power on the Ill. and Mich. Canal at Lockport, offer liberal terms to manufacturers. The fall is 20 feet, being the termination of the lake level, and is fed direct from Lake Michigan, affording a permanent and uniform head of water. Factories can be erected on the bank of the canal. Distance from Chicago, 32 miles. Freight from Chicago by canal, only ONE DOLLAR PER TON. Nearly all Southern and Western points are reached by rail or canal at same rates as from Chicago. Situated on C. A. & St. L. R. R., and the terminus of the Chicago & Rock River R. R., now building.

The population of Lockport is about 3,000, location healthy, and the surroundings very desirable as a place of residence. Building material abundant and cheap; the best stone quarries in the State being on the property and in the immediate vicinity.

This great water-power offers extraordinary advantages to manufacturers from its nearness to Chicago (time 1 1-2 hours) and the very low rate of freight.

Lots for residence or manufacturing purposes for sale. Address

NORTON & CO., Lockport, Ill.,

Or at their office, Oriental Flouring Mills, Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MARK TWAIN

DID NOT KNOW THAT

E. R. WILLIAMS,

Jeweller,

formerly on Madison-st., near State, now at

434 STATE-ST.,

front parlors (up stairs),

is now selling FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, and SILVER-PLATED WARE 20 per cent below old prices, for the next thirty days. My expenses being small, I can do well by my customers.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. C. ARKERLY would respectfully inform his friends, if he has any left, that he is to be found at 417 Madison, corner of Elizabeth-st., where he would be happy to see one and all of them.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE.

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

INSURANCE.

Buffalo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE CO.,

Western Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that JOHN C. GRAVES and J. DEWALDEN CHURCHILL are appointed to attend to the adjustment of losses by fire, where any of the above Companies are concerned. Parties who have not sent in their proofs are urged to do so at once to facilitate the proposed settlement of all legitimate claims.

S. S. JEWETT, Assignee.

Chicago Office, Room 5 Clifton House, corner of West Washington and Halsted-sts.

LAMAR INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO.

Assets over $1,000,000. Losses only $252,000. Policies collected in full.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

GARDEN CITY AND STATE.

A limited number of policies wanted, for cash, this week. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

To Butchers.

We have received a large stock of SILVER'S PATENT MEAT CHOPPERS and SAUSAGE STUFFERS.

These Machines are of the latest improvement, and SUPERIOR to any in the market. Also a full line of small tools. Call and examine.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

SANTA CLAUS

HEADQUARTERS

Colburn's Confectionery,

N. E. cor. Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., and 638 West Lake-st., near Paulina.

Wholesaler and retailer of pure French and American Confectionery, manufactured under the direction of L. J. COLBURN, formerly of 79 State-st. Sugar Toys, Candy Baskets, Canes, etc. Also splendid stock of confectioner's novelties, imported from Europe since fire. Sunday Schools and Church Festivals supplied with a fifty pound package of choice mixed Candy for $10 and $12. Ornamental Sugar Tubes, Paper and Boxes for confectioners and bakers. Factory, 123 North May-st. L. J. COLBURN, Agent.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

Holiday Goods

JUST RECEIVED, COMPRISING.

ELEGANT TABLE DAMASK SETS, in boxes.

EMBROIDERED TOILET SETS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

LADIES' and GENTS' DRESSING CASES.

WORK BOXES.

HDKF. and GLOVE BOXES (TURKEY MOROCCO), and a magnificent assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, bought expressly for the SEASON; all DESIRABLE for PRESENTS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

DRY GOODS.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES

Great Success.

L. ROHRBACH'S,

450 State-st.,

New Dry Goods Store is thronged daily with customers purchasing the great bargains he offers in Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPS

100 brls. Diamond Drips, a very superior article, just received, which I offer to the trade at a bargain.

Also 1,000 boxes New Layer Raisins, direct importation.

Also 100 cases Christmas Candles, all sizes.

Z. M. HALL,

Wholesale Grocer, 257 & 259 E. Randolph-st.

DRESS GOODS.

GOODS

Saved from the Fire.

W. R. WOOD

will offer for sale about the 21st, at the store of M. THOMAS,

COR. WEST MADISON & SHELDON-STS.,

his stock saved from the fire, consisting of

DRESS GOODS, in Alpacas, Serges, Satins, Empress Cloths, Plaids, etc. Also Kid Gloves, White Goods, Paisley and Lace Shawls, Laces, etc.

Prices made to sell them at once.

W. R. WOOD, formerly 34 and 36 Washington-st.

PORT AND SHERRY.

Special Consignment

OF

Extra Fine Port and Sherry.

The subscriber has just received a lot of the above Wines strictly for family use, and those wishing such articles for Christmas Holidays, may secure the same by applying immediately to

WILLIAM DEWAR, 51 Market-st., Mercantile Building.

OFFICE DESKS.

OFFICE DESKS

CHEAP

AT

132 West Lake-st.,

(IN THE REAR.)

PRINTING.

READE, BREWSTER & CO.

WERE

Not Burned Out!

in the fire of Dec. 18, which injured their next neighbor, but are still doing

JOB PRINTING

in all its branches, and for low prices, at 47 and 49 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. South Side office, 301 Wabash-av.

LOST.

LOST BOY--FOUR YEARS OLD,

From No. 12 Dussold-st., Dec. 2, black cap, black pants and red jacket. Any person having him will please return him to his parent, JOHN POOTS, No. 12 Dussold-st., Chicago, West Side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT

239 West Madison-st

A fine assortment of Fancy Goods, Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Musical Albums, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Music Binders, Diaries, Pocket-books, Card Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, fine Initial and Plain Stationery.

A subscription to the WEST SIDE LIBRARY will make an acceptable present.

EMERSON & STOTT, 239 West Madison-st.

Christmas Gifts.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN

CANARIES,

Cages of all descriptions, and

GOLD FISH AND AQUARIA,

at FRED. KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, now at 88 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

WHAT

Shall we give to our friends for a holiday present? Stereoscopic Views of the Ruins of Chicago, of Chicago before the fire, from COPELIN & HINE, 115 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. S. LIGHT & CO.,

976 Wabash-av.,

Respectfully invite their friends and the public in general, to the opening of their Restaurant and Sample Room this (Thursday) afternoon and evening, upon which occasion the choicest viands of the season will be served.

WILSON BROS.

Will keep their stores open for business until 9 p.m. this week, 101 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

For light goods or publishing, &c., a good floor 30x30 feet, at 86 South Desplaines-st. Also basement to rent. Apply to A. KIDDER, Office rear of 86.

FURS.

Fur Department.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

will offer this morning some very choice selected sets in Mink, Ermine, Seal, Astrachan, Black Marten, Fitch, White Lamb, etc., etc., which they offer at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. Also a beautiful assortment of Misses' and Children's Furs, in Gray and White Lamb; Blue and White Coney Squirrel, Imitation Ermine, etc., etc., well adapted for the Holiday Season. Our customers should examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Twentieth-sts.

SAFES.

For Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

AND FOR

Vault Doors, Iron Vaults

AND BANK WORK,

GO TO

HERRING & CO,

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

HAIR GOODS.

F. CAMPBELL,

Hair Goods and Hair Jewelry,

COMPLETE STOCK.

112 Twenty-second-st.

318 WEST MADISON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF

BERTHA,

THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

The great success of the day. Laughable farce of the

FATAL INITIALS.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Christmas.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER.....S. MYERS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This organization is matchless. The press and public endorse this assertion.

OUR COMPANY:

Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, Price, Booker, Kent, Bowles, Riehl, Morton, Dwyer, Smith, Stout, Anson, Hennings, Callo, Freiberg, Phillips, and Gettes. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

Corner Canal and DeKoven-sts.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. HALL & BUTLER.

The best variety company in the West. Our motto, Fun, without vulgarity. New and original acts. The finest quartette in Chicago. We have no wine room blondes.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Woollens,

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

Jeans, Flannels, Government Goods, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK

Watches & Jewelry,

just received from New York, for immediate and positive sale,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1871,

sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] Auction Room, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st., Red Front Auction. The stock is very large, and consists of [illegible] fine Gold, and Silver Watches, [illegible] class Watches, Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold [illegible] Rings, etc.

Also, a large invoice of Gold-Plate Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 & 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, French and Bed Lounges, Bedsteads, Office Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Cutlery, Stoves; 1,000 pair Gilt Window Shades; 40 crates Crockery, in open and original packages.

On Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Of $50,000 worth of ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, of American, Swiss and English manufacture; also diamonds, jewelry, furs, clothing, musical instruments; 3,000 yards silks, kerseymere, and all kinds of goods found in a first-class Pawnbroker's stock. The public will remember that we have the largest stock of watches, &c., in Chicago, and will sell them without reserve. Our large stock can be examined before the sale at the office, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake. Sale to take place

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871,

Commencing at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m., in the office and salesroom.

J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker.

LEE & WORTHING, Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: [illegible] from No. 1 to No. [illegible], both inclusive. $100 from No. 1 to No. 13936, both inclusive. $500 from No. 1 to No. 7964, both inclusive. $1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11120, both inclusive. And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows: $50 from No. 356 to No. 697, both inclusive. $100 from No. 4164 to No. 5879, both inclusive. $500 from No. 1909 to No. 2451, both inclusive. $1,000 from No. 5907 to No. 11,286, both inclusive. $5,000 from No. 2868 to No. 3462, both inclusive. $10,000 from No. 2907 to No. 3889, both inclusive. Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States Securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HOP MARTIN

Says this cold snap has strengthened the ice so that he has been able to reach his propeller. Also that he has beat the party out of the

ALEXIS TURKEY,

AND IT WILL BE SERVED

CHRISTMAS,

AT THE

Cor. of Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE.

SWEET CIDER

The pure apple juice, made from sound apples, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by HAGER, SPIES & CO., 65 North Jefferson-st.

Christmas Apples.

We have in store a splendid lot of RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS, and some fancy RED Apples for table use; all thoroughly sound and free from frost. HAGER, SPIES & CO., 65 North Jefferson-st.

CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Debate in Congress.

On Friday, December 15, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for the public buildings in Chicago, and we make the following extracts from the debate:

The Committee on Appropriations invited the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to meet and consult concerning this bill. As the result of that conference the committee became satisfied it was a matter of good policy to construct upon one square, to be wholly owned by the United States, a public building large enough to accommodate all the offices of the United States in the city of Chicago. All the public buildings of the United States there were burned down in the late fire. It was thought, in view of the great disaster and the imperious necessity of furnishing offices for the officers of the government there to transact business, the work should be done at once. Nothing more could be done immediately than to secure a site, and the committee were informed that the Legislature of Illinois has lately passed a law authorizing the condemnation of the property, if necessary, for ceding it to the United States.

This bill provides that the site may be purchased by private sale, or by condemnation under the laws of Illinois, limiting the cost of the whole square not now owned by the United States to $1,000,000. The bill further provides that the cost of the structure and site together should be limited to $5,000,000. The committee, after considering the relative cost of other buildings, thought we should not authorize the erection of a public building which, exclusive of the site, was to cost $4,000,000. We knew that in that respect we were setting an example for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, and all other cities of similar size. And, as there is not now any one public building belonging to the United States outside of this city that has cost more than $3,000,000, exclusive of the site, we thought it was not wise to set the gauge so high as $4,000,000. The committee, therefore, recommend to cut down the total sum for site and building to $4,000,000, and to require the architect to make his plans, drafts, and estimates upon that basis. The committee also add a clause requiring the cession by the State of Illinois of jurisdiction over the site, in addition to what the bill already required, that there should be a cession of the right to tax the site and the building. That seemed to the committee to be a wise and prudent restriction.

These are the only amendments which the committee have offered; and this is all I desire to say, except simply this: We show our sympathy with the city of Chicago, in the great calamity which has befallen it, by the promptness of our appropriation, and not by a needless extravagance in the amount. It will not rationally aid Chicago to throw two or three bushels of hundred-dollar bills out on the prairie to the wind. But the appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purchase of a site for a public building, and the beginning of the work, is a simple act of justice, and to do this promptly will afford great aid in relieving the sufferings of that great city. I am ready to believe that they themselves, proud, true citizens as they are, appreciate this act more highly if it carries with it the provision for a solid, substantial, even magnificent building, such as $3,000,000 will make, and yet gives evidence that we are not forgetting that other worthy cities will by-and-by need as good ones. I believe the appropriation recommended by the Committee on Appropriations is amply large enough.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana. I move to amend that amendment by striking out "$4,000,000," and inserting "$2,000,000" in lieu thereof; and I desire to say a word in favor of that amendment. The bill, as originally introduced, proposed an appropriation of $5,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations propose to reduce that sum to $4,000,000. They impose no limitation upon the cost of the land which is to be bought in addition to the land now owned by the government, and which is to constitute the site of this building. I insist that an appropriation of an additional sum of $200,000 to purchase land to enlarge the present site, if that be thought desirable, or to purchase the site in some other part of the city of Chicago, would be ample for that purpose. That would leave $2,000,000 for the construction of this building; and I submit that in the present condition of the affairs of this country and the taxed condition of its labor, and with its past experience in reference to the public buildings, a larger appropriation than $2,000,000 is not required for this purpose. I believe that, with perhaps two exceptions, the construction of no building of this kind has been authorized where the appropriation in the first instance has amounted to over $2,000,000, and there the magnitude of the appropriations only excited the most revolting frauds and profligacy.

I trust this amendment will be adopted, if only to prevent a dangerous precedent for extravagance; for this appropriation in no wise benefits the sufferers by this fearful calamity, which has so excited the sympathies of the civilized world. It is simply an appropriation of public money to build a building for the use of the United States. I propose $2,000,000. It is certainly a very large appropriation for such a purpose, and is ample if honestly applied. If the country was in the most prosperous condition, and its finances were in the most satisfactory state, an appropriation of more than was necessary would not be justifiable, for it would be used only for corruption and fraud, and not for the benefit of the impoverished people of that city. To this appropriation add the value of the property already owned by the government in the site of this building, and it would certainly be ample.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia. I hope the amendment will not be adopted. The appropriation made by this bill, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, is only $2,000,000. This building is intended to accommodate all the government business in Chicago. It will contain the Post Office, the Custom House, accommodations for the Internal Revenue officers, the Pension Office, the United States Courts, and every other office for which the Government of the United States requires accommodation. Now, the bills for the Post Office in the city of New York and the Post Office in the city of Boston stipulated that the cost of those buildings should not exceed $3,000,000 each, and they are simply for the accommodation of one department of the government. The government owns in those cities, besides the Post Office buildings, for which an appropriation of $3,000,000 was made in each city, Custom Houses and other departments of government business. I submit that the sum of $4,000,000, to which the entire cost of the building is limited by this bill, as amended by the Committee on Appropriations, is a small sum for such a building as is required in Chicago, including the cost of the land.

Mr. RANDALL, of Philadelphia. I do not want a niggardly economy in the construction of this or any other building for the use of the Government; but I do not mean to let the people, and see debt after debt heaped in most outrageous manner ... when I am ready to show that ... corruption has been throughout this entire ... tion with public buildings. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Platt] has an unfortunate allusion. The experience that is a government buildings in those cities ... make us quite careful of the manner in which we make further appropriations for government buildings. In reference to the New York Post Office, we were told that it was to cost $3,000,000. By corruption, by a profligate expenditure of the public money in the construction of that building, and by an enlargement of the original plan, that building is likely to cost the government $10,000,000. I tell you that these architects, and those who execute their plans in building these structures, as experience has shown, will not be bound by the restrictions of any law of Congress in reference to the expenditure of public money.

Mr. KELLEY, of Philadelphia. I dissent entirely from the views just presented by my colleague (Mr. Randall) as to the amount of the appropriation. I believe that the entire population of his district and mine, and of the city which we in part represent, will dissent from them. If there is among our constituents one, or a few, whose necessities have prevented them from making a contribution to the suffering men and women of Chicago, they will rejoice that the nation has stepped forward to make a slight contribution in their behalf by the prompt and liberal performance of a duty. They will rejoice in a liberal appropriation for this purpose, and that the government, in the character of the buildings it shall erect for its purposes in that desolated city, provide a monument to endure through all time, expressive of the desire of the government and people to aid in the rebuilding of Chicago. To thus express our sympathy with that city at this time, to give employment to its people and to furnish ready money to be disbursed among the ruined people of that city, will be a work of practical beneficence.

I hope the appropriation will be for the full $4,000,000 recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. We can guard against fraud there as we can almost everywhere else. I say "almost everywhere else," for I do not believe it can be done in the city which my colleague holds up as an example, the city of New York, even by government officials, because the Tammany leaders had so corrupted the whole atmosphere of the place that honesty was impossible in any department of public affairs. I cheerfully support this appropriation of $4,000,000; and I take occasion to express my regret that the amount originally proposed—$5,000,000—has been reduced. I hope that my friend and colleague will review his opinions, and vote for the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I gave my assent to this bill. I think the measure is misapprehended by gentlemen on this side of the House as well as by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] on the other side. Neither Chicago nor the State of Illinois, as I understand it, asked any appropriation on the ground of charity. We ask this appropriation because it is proper and right, and necessary for the purposes of the Federal Government. A great city, one of the first on this continent, the most rapidly-growing city on the face of the earth—one of which Illinois and the whole country are and ought to be proud—has been desolated and laid in ashes. The government has important interests there. It has no Custom House, no Court House, no Post Office, no building for any public purpose in that city. The officers of the government are almost literally turned out of doors. The interests of the government require the erection of a suitable building at this time in that city promptly, without delay.

The inquiry is made, why is so much land asked for? I answer, because no public building will be safe unless it is protected by the interposition of surrounding streets from adjacent and combustible buildings. In each of our great cities the buildings of the government ought to occupy a square. Buildings thus protected by a street on each side are not so liable to such desolation and ruin as has recently fallen upon the public and other buildings in the city of Chicago.

Then, what will be the cost? My friend from Pennsylvania says $800,000. I imagine probably somewhere within the range of Chicago property for this purpose may be acquired for $800,000, but not where the government wishes to put up these buildings, nor where they are needed for the purpose of the people and of the government.

Mr. HOLMAN. This is for the additional land.

Mr. MARSHALL. I know it is for additional land, but there is no danger of the government being imposed on by combinations, for the Legislature of Illinois has already passed a bill authorizing the condemnation of this property if those who own it refuse to sell at a fair price, the price to be assessed by a jury selected by the agents of the government as well as the owners of the land.

What class of buildings should be erected? Here is a rapidly-growing city, which in a short time will reach half a million inhabitants, and at no distant day will contain a million, where the government is deprived of buildings of any character for the transaction of its business. The buildings which we erect should, of course, be commensurate, not only with the present, but the future wants of the government. In this building it is proposed to accommodate the Post Office, the Custom House, and Federal courts, and various internal revenue offices, and all that is asked for this building, as I understand it, does not equal what has been appropriated for the erection of a single Post Office building in some other cities of the country.

It is said this money has been wantonly squandered in many instances; but when we appropriate money for these purposes we must leave its expenditure to the discretion of somebody. The government desires to erect there a permanent, fire-proof building, a building equal to the present and future wants of the people and the government.

It is estimated that about two acres of land will be necessary for the erection of all the buildings required by the government in that city. The land now owned by the government is inadequate for the purpose. Heretofore, indeed, the government was compelled to rent buildings. A small portion of this desired square the government owns. But the public buildings in Chicago before the fire, not being adequate to the then purposes of the government, we were compelled to rent at a heavy expense other buildings on some of the adjacent lots.

Now, it is the desire, and it is the interest of the government to erect a permanent, fire-proof building, and on a piece of ground not connected with private buildings. To do this they must purchase or acquire in some way a square or block of land in that portion of the city where it will best accommodate the people, the purposes of the Post Office, the Custom House, the Federal courts, and other public purposes.

What is the limit of the appropriation for these purposes in this bill? It is proposed to appropriate $3,000,000 for the erection of all these buildings, after paying out $1,000,000 to acquire the land. I insist the limit fixed in the bill is not, under all the circumstances, an extravagant one. Undoubtedly, we are all here, or ought to be, in favor of economy. We ought in all cases to oppose the erection of new buildings where they are not needed, but where they are, as in this case, absolutely necessary for the purposes of the government, to be built as rapidly as possible, and on a scale adequate to the present and future wants of the government.

It is said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this money cannot be expended during the present year. If it costs $1,000,000 to acquire the property to erect these buildings on, certainly there can be no impropriety in permitting $1,000,000 more to go into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of commencing the erection of the buildings provided for in this bill. As a matter of course, it will be the object of the officers of the government to put up one of the wings as rapidly as possible. The wants of the government demand this. The government has no building to accommodate its officers or its business. By reason of the great fire it is virtually turned out of doors, and it is necessary to push forward the erection of these buildings more rapidly than in any other place for which an appropriation has ever been made by us. The urgency is beyond comparison greater.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois. Why, Mr. Speaker they have already expended $2,000,000 on the first story of the building at New York. If gentlemen will refer to the report of the Supervising Architect, they will find the expenditure stated there at $1,300,000, and this did not include the unexpended balance, since expended, which brings the amount to over $2,000,000. Its public buildings cost something to this country.

It is proposed to erect in Chicago a building which shall accommodate all the Federal offices, the Post Office, the United States Courts, the Custom House, the Sub-Treasury, the Internal Revenue offices, &c. Now, sir, in New York they have a Custom House which cost $1,200,000, and a Sub-Treasury building which cost $1,300,000; and they have already spent over $2,000,000 on the Post Office and Court House, a building which, in the end, will cost probably over $5,000,000. And all that it is proposed to give Chicago by this bill for the whole public buildings, including the site, is $4,000,000.

Now, as to the site which it is proposed the government should purchase, it is not confined by this bill to any particular square. If it cannot get the remainder of the square on which the building formerly stood at a reasonable rate, it may bargain for any one of twenty-four other squares, for any square within two squares of that one. This covers twenty-four squares, which gives sufficient leverage to make men reasonable as to price, and the bill provides for the condemnation of this property in case the parties will not, at private sale, deal reasonably with the government.

Had the public building at Chicago been on a square by itself it would not have been burned. The building which was there was not a very valuable one, for it only cost the government about five hundred thousand dollars, all told. It was a small building, entirely unsuited to the wants of Chicago, not sufficient even for a Post Office, not sufficient even for the courts, scarcely sufficient for any branch of the Federal offices in that great and growing city. This block, before the fire in Chicago, could not have been purchased, without the buildings upon it, for probably $2,000,000. Now, it is possible that the government might go out somewhere into the suburbs of the city and purchase a block a great deal cheaper. Of course it could. But ought it to do this? By no means. It should have its public buildings in a central portion of the city, where the people would be accommodated; and the government has no right, because it can purchase property somewhere else cheaper, to depress the value of private property in the vicinity of where the public buildings were. When men have invested large sums in real estate in that vicinity, the government has no right to go and take away from them the value of their property by removing the public buildings to some other portion of the city.

Sir, we should deal with Chicago in this matter precisely as if that block alone had been burned over, and the rest of the city left untouched. Nay, we should deal more liberally with the city on account of what has occurred, and put the buildings back where they will accommodate the wants of the people. I do not stand up here asking charity for Chicago. Chicago is a giant still, great in its desolation as it was great in its life, and, of the United States that it will require public buildings costing $4,000,000 in a very few years for the amount of public business which will have to be transacted there.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts. Now, Mr. Speaker, a word in reference to this building. There had been no fire in Chicago at all the demands of the public there would have required a building as large as that in New York, and larger than that in Boston, so that the only result of the calamity that was visited upon Chicago is that the necessity of the building is upon us now. We might have postponed it for two or three years had it not been for the fire, but when built it would have had to be built according to the necessities and exigencies of the public, and as large a building would have been required in Chicago as in New York. Everybody knows what a centre it is, and how large a business must be transacted there. It requires $3,000,000 for the structure and $1,000,000 for the site. In New York it was originally $3,000,000 for the structure, ... amount for the site. Added to this ... underground, building that part of it which ... making $3,800,000 for the ... This is, therefore, less than the New York appropriation. And if Congress is true to itself they will hold them to this limitation as we in the last Congress held New York to the limitation which was imposed in the bill making the appropriation.

Mr. SWANN, of Baltimore. I am very sorry to see that it is attempted to make a party question of this appropriation, and that some feeling has been manifested on this floor between gentlemen on both sides of the House. Now, I approach it without reference to party; I approach it for the purpose of doing justice to a down-stricken community, which has been visited by a calamity unprecedented in the history of this country, and in doing justice to them I am glad to know that I benefit the whole country.

My friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) has said this is not a question of charity; but I do approach it as a question of sympathy as well as public duty. Here is a community, comprising almost the largest city population in the United States, stricken down by one of the most awful calamities known in the experience of the civilized world.

My own judgment is that every dollar of this $4,000,000 will be consumed in reproducing the buildings which are absolutely necessary in Chicago for governmental purposes; I mean such buildings as comport with the character and trade of that great city. I am not here to advocate any lavish and niggardly policy in regard to Chicago or any other city in this Union. I might justly complain of what has been done in regard to my own city, where not over three or four hundred thousand dollars, as I believe, have been expended in the public buildings for the use of the government in that city. I hold that the government is bound to provide just such buildings for public use as are necessary to transact the public business conveniently and with proper dignity. And I will venture to say that when you come to examine into this subject, when you come to examine the estimates of the architect, you will find that every dollar of this $4,000,000, out of which is to be deducted the cost of the ground, will be consumed in giving such accommodations as comport with the character and importance of that great commercial emporium.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the simple purpose of saying that, however much I may regret to part with friends on this side of the House, I expect to cast my vote for this appropriation. In doing so I am satisfied I represent the wishes of the people whom I represent, without respect to party. There can be no party in a measure like this. I speak for nobody's constituents but my own. We live within one hundred and fifty miles of Chicago, and at that distance we almost felt the heat of the flames which burned it to ashes. It is one of the great cities which the West takes special pride in. Her growth has been unparalleled in the history of this or any other country in the world. I am satisfied the resources surrounding her, her privileges of navigation, and the mighty country which is tributary to her, all proclaim her speedy resurrection from her present fallen condition. Aside from considerations, however, of this kind, I am satisfied the people of this country will receive the worth of this outlay of money. And if my friend will permit me to go further, I will say that I do it because I believe that a liberal policy displayed on the part of this House toward that stricken community, will have the effect of emboldening them to go on in their enterprises, and to reconstruct their ruined city, so as to make it in the future what it was, and even greater than it was, in the past. I ask whether any gentleman in this House can deprive himself of that natural sympathy which, it seems to me, all must feel in looking at the desolation which has been brought upon that people (our brethren, our fellow-citizens) by the calamity which has recently befallen them?

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts. The building which it is proposed to restore is the people's building. It is the building of the people, for their use, and they wish to have the very best buildings for their use that can be constructed in Chicago and everywhere else. It is impossible for the gentlemen on the other side of the House, or for gentlemen on this side, to defeat liberal appropriations for the construction of the buildings erected by the people for the use of the people. They want the very best buildings that can be constructed, and they will have them better and better in proportion as we improve in taste and capacity to construct useful and elegant buildings. This is something in which they have just pride. Every American who visits a foreign country is glad to see that the public buildings of his own country surpass in elegance and utility, and in all other respects, those he sees in foreign countries.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. In a maritime city like Chicago the area within which so important a structure as this ought to be located for the convenience of the government and the public is not a large one. In this case, I believe, it is agreed on all hands that the government building lately destroyed was in the best location that could be chosen. There are other reasons why that very square should be chosen for the proposed building. The United States already own a part of it; and it is due to the people whose property was burned near it that this building should be built where it was before, and thus restore the local value which its presence gave to their property. But if that square alone is named in the bill, a few owners might demand an unreasonable price, and thus embarrass the government. It has, therefore, been thought best to add a range of choice of two squares on a side from the old site, which will give a competition of sixteen squares of the burnt district for the site of this building.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Twenty-four.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. Sixteen certainly; and if opposite corners are counted, twenty-four. That competition will be sufficient to enable the United States to get the property at a reasonable rate. If the gentleman's view prevails, we go hunting all over Chicago to find the cheapest, and, of course, the poorest, place. I hope it will not prevail. He also proposes to cut down the $4,000,000 proposed by the committee to $2,000,000. If the amendment prevails, this will be the result: when the government shall have purchased a site that is fit for the building, the balance of the appropriation will not erect a building worthy of the government or worthy of Chicago.

With all respect to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he will allow me to say that his view appears to me far too provincial and narrow for the great occasion which requires action at our hands. It reminds me of a statute passed about the middle of the seventeenth century, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, for the establishment of a "highway" from the town of Salem westward twelve miles to a little conical hill with three oaks on the top of it. The statute closed with this remarkable provision: "which is probably as far to the west as a road will ever be needed." [Laughter.] Now, I take it, we would hardly be willing to legislate in that spirit. If we were legislating for a snug little city which had attained its growth, $2,000,000 would be abundant; but I remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania that we are legislating for the wants and convenience of the United States in a city whose history finds no parallel on this planet.

I know a man who is yet in green old age, who told me not long ago that his own son, after graduating from college, went to what is now the site of Chicago, and with his own hands helped to raise the third framed house that was erected in that city. The father of a man who helped to build the third house in Chicago is still alive, and that city is growing with a growth never before known on this earth. If we erect there a building only just adequate to the present wants of Chicago, in a few years this giant will have outgrown its garments. Let us, therefore, calculate largely and adequately for the growth of the giant, and we shall have done a work for all time. I now ask that all debate be closed on this amendment.

Mr. COX. It was said by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) that this calamity in Chicago had scarcely ever been equalled upon our star. It was, in fact, one of the three great conflagrations of history. In the great burning of Rome, where only four out of the fourteen quarters of the city were saved, where there was great destitution, so great that even Nero became humane, and the government gave aid and all Italy gave contribution, we find the first precedent for our action here, even from Pagan days. In the great conflagration of 1666 in London, where there were 14,000 houses consumed and 400 streets burned up, the charity which lifted London again more superb than ever was not simply the charity of the people; it was the charity of the government to aid them, and London grew again. So with respect to Chicago. In the line of our duty here on a question where there is no constitutionality involved; on a question where economy should not be considered, I am proud to give my vote for this appropriation. I am more especially glad to do it, because there are 70,000 people made houseless and destitute by this fire, and our appropriation will enable those men to have employment during the next year, and, in that way, perfectly legitimate, we will be doing great good, and at the same time subserving the credit and dignity of the government. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his courtesy.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

City Improvements—Railroad Matters—The Legislature—Coal and Salt.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The public spirit of Lincoln people keeps a good pace. Brick blocks standing unfinished when the last cold snap came on, are fast building to completion during this warm weather. Encouraged by a few warm days, carpenters are everyday laying new foundations for houses.

HOMESTEADS.

This is homestead headquarters for a vast district to the west, and hundreds of homesteaders are working in the city this winter, most of them finding plenty of work. So rapidly were homesteads taken last summer that hardly a choice 80 acres of land is still unclaimed for a distance of 60 miles west of Lincoln. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company have disposed of many thousands of acres of their lands to actual settlers, and are yet, every day, selling large quantities of land.

COLD WEATHER.

The cold weather of the last week of November created almost a panic on our Western prairies, and reports came into this city that nearly 100 settlers had frozen to death; but, as yet, only three persons are known to have perished.

RAILROADS.

This people are interested in railroads and manufacturing to no small degree. Hardly had the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Company been notified that Lancaster County had voted them $120,000, in bonds, to aid in the construction of their road through this county, when the people of Lancaster voted to give the Midland Pacific Railroad Company aid to the amount of $100,000. The latter sum is to be given as a loan, the county taking stock in the company to the full amount of the bonds called for. The machine-shops of the entire line are to be erected here. There will be 115 miles of road, if the company build to Columbus, on the Platte River, there connecting with the Union Pacific; but, if they build to Grand Island, also on the Union Pacific, there will be about 150 miles. Both the Atchison & Nebraska and Midland Pacific Roads are to be completed, the former to this point and the latter to the Platte River, during the ... will doubtless reach Lincoln early next summer. The people of Saunders and Dodge Counties, directly north of this county, are anxious and ready to give abundant aid to the Atchison Road, if the company will build through their country. The matter is under advisement by the company. By means of a through route from Lincoln to Chicago via Fremont, over the Blair Road to a junction with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a competition in the transportation of freight can be secured, and Chicago can reap a trade that is bound to go to St. Louis if something of that kind is not put through. From St. Louis we will get goods that have not crossed two rivers and are taxed for toll across these streams. If, when the proposed connection is made, Chicago can distance St. Louis in figures for trade, our people will be heartily glad of it, for our merchants cannot find in St. Louis what they want, and are too fond of Chicago enterprise to trade at any other point. There is a rumor that James F. Joy, one of the railroad monarchs of America, is going to build a line of road from Lincoln to San Diego, Cal. The route has not yet been surveyed, nor are there any cars now running upon the proposed road; but still there have been wilder projects proposed than such a route. With the completion of the State Line Road from Warsaw, Ill., to Nebraska City, this city will have still another Eastern communication. I might enumerate two or three more railroad projects; but this will suffice to show your readers that we are alive to the interests that build up a town to the proportions of a city.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is still prospering, over 100 students being in attendance. The young men of the institution are managing a course of lectures for the winter, some of the most popular lecturers of the country having been engaged. Will M. Carlton leads, with a reading, on next Monday evening.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a prospect of a meeting of the Legislature on the second Tuesday in January. By a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House, the two houses adjourned last spring to meet next January, to try the case of Auditor John Gillespie, accused of misdemeanors against the State. There are a number of subjects for consideration, which demand some action of the Legislature at an early day. The re-submission of the new constitution will be considered, and a strong effort will be made to get it before the people next summer. But for the church clause in that document, it would have carried by a large majority. Stripped of that bugbear, there is no question that, if resubmitted, it will carry as originally framed.

The vexed question of coal is every day growing brighter, good indications of paying veins of that valuable material being discovered in this vicinity every week. The Legislature will probably be asked for a royalty to aid in developing the coal interests of the State; but anything other than a premium for coal will hardly receive the sanction of that body. The salt wealth of this vicinity will also ask aid of the State; but where the salt water, which is nearly 90 per cent salt, is as free as the water of a river, there is no necessity for State aid for further development to prove that salt abounds in the bowels of the earth in unlimited quantities at this point.

IMMIGRATION.

We anticipate quite an immigration to Lincoln and vicinity next spring. There will, doubtless, be an almost unprecedented rush of people to this State at large during next year. SHED.

A COUNTERFEITER'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

John Ballard, one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the country, makes this curious confession on the trial of Joshua D. Miner, now pending:

"I am 32 years old, and a printer by trade. Up to last month I was engaged off and on in manufacturing counterfeit money. The place where I have carried on operations principally is 238 Rivington street, where I had full control, using two printing presses. There is a process of driving up letters that give the name of the bank so that they may be filed down, and new names engraved and printed from them as counterfeits on other banks. The twenty dollar plate which is here has been filed down in this way at least twenty-eight times. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Poughkeepsie, being the last counterfeit. I have been engaged over three years at 238 Rivington street, at this kind of printing, generally turning out about $10,000 a month. Henry Hinman was the man who, in connection with Miner, furnished the capital and material for this business. I have known Miner over four years. Hinman came to me one day and told me to come up to the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, and bring with me all the counterfeit money I had at that time in my possession, which was $10,000, in ten dollar notes on the First National of Red Hook, N. Y. I went as he directed, and there met Hinman and Miner. I gave the money wrapped up to Hinman and he handed it to Miner, who immediately walked up to the corner of Sixth avenue and delivered it to Bill Gurney, who was standing on the corner waiting. Several times I have met Miner with my brother Thomas in a cigar store near the corner of Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. I wanted to use some money once, and told my brother Thomas so, and he said he would see Miner and get some for me, which he paid. These printed counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Flour City National Bank, of Rochester; National Bank, of New York; Sixth National Bank, of Troy; First National Bank, of Lockport; Auburn National, of Auburn; First National, of Redwood; and Union National, of New York; also counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Oneida National, of Utica; Tradesmen's National, of New York, and National Bank of Commerce. Of the two dollar bills, printed counterfeits on the Marine National, of New York; St. Nicholas, of New York, and the Market National, of New York. Many others that I have forgotten I have printed bills upon."

Cross-examined: Was arrested once in Buffalo for manufacturing silver Mexican shillings, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years and four months' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison. Four years and two months of this time I served, when I was pardoned by the Governor. The petition for pardon was made by Colonel Whitley. After I had been out of prison two years I began counterfeiting again. The first I did at it after I was released was to counterfeit fifty-cent currency notes, in Lewis street. From there I went to manufacturing ten dollar bills, in Fifty-fourth street. Afterward I was in the cabinet-making business for about a year, when I moved up to One Hundred-and-Fourth street, and began making $2 bills. From there I moved to 250 Rivington street, where I went into the business wholesale. Then I went out to Wisconsin and hired a farm, and from there I went to jail. I was implicated in counterfeiting out there, but was not guilty. I am still under arrest, however, waiting for my trial. Colonel Whitly brought me here on a writ of *habeas corpus* to take part as witness in this case. I am paid nothing, nor do I expect anything for coming.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—The court opened at 10 o'clock. Henry Sherman, of Washington City, and General William Myers, testified to the temperate habits and Christian life of General Ketchum.

General Geo. D. Wise, of Baltimore County, Md., sworn, testified that he met Mrs. Wharton after the death of Ketchum, July 7, and wished him to accept her note for $11,000, as she wished to raise funds with which to go to Europe. Witness asked her how she intended to meet the note when it became due. She stated from funds derived from her income, which was $11,000 a year. Asked what security she had to give for this loan. She answered that she had Western bonds. Witness thinks she named St. Louis bonds, and real estate in Baltimore, but she had given her word to her uncle in Philadelphia, to whom she had written to know if he made a will in her favor leaving her his property, worth $600,000 or $700,000, that she would not complicate or hypothecate any of her securities, or mortgage her real estate. Mrs. Wharton expressed a willingness to give $1,000 to secure the loan. Her manner was incoherent and wild, and somewhat contradictory, and so much so that witness did not think her entirely in her right mind.

Dr. Frank Donaldson, of Baltimore, was sworn and examined as a medical expert. Has practised medicine twenty years. Donaldson proceeded at length in comparing the symptoms, &c. in the case with those of cholera morbus, urinic poison, and apoplexy, and finally said that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, death did not ensue from natural causes. Witness being asked to state whether, in his opinion, death could have resulted from opium, said there was one symptom, the semi-comatose condition described, that would make him strongly suspect opium, but, as it has been shown that General Ketchum spoke intelligibly half an hour before his death, it could not have been opium. He could not have been roused.

The court adjourned.

Tile-Roofing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of the 17th inst. an article on the subject of tile-roofing, from a correspondent at Elk Grove, who cannot be a constant reader of your paper, or he would have noticed an article on this subject which appeared both in THE TRIBUNE and *Journal*, announcing the fact that, after an experimenting of several years, and the expending of quite a fortune in the construction of different models of tile for roofing, and machines for their manufacture, one J. B. Hughes has brought out an American improvement on roofing-tile, patented just before our big fire here, which, for its fire-proof qualities, durability, beauty, cheapness, and ease of adaptation upon all wooden, as well as other, buildings, defies all criticism and competition. A strong stock company is now being organized to commence the immediate and extensive manufacture of this tile, to supply the present demand in this city. This should be considered a public benefaction.

The "American Fire-Proof Tile-Roofing Company," when in full working order, will be pleased to compare notes on this subject with all roofers or others in this field of enterprise. M. M. T.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.

Form of Deeds, &c.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a good time to adopt greater uniformity in the printed form of our warrantee and quit-claim deeds, trust deeds, and mortgages. This improvement would enable our Recorder to use the same printed forms in bound volumes, reducing the clerk hire and labor in copying simply the written portions of each instrument, and saving more than three-fourths of the labor of copying an entire instrument.

It is also well known that our forms are unnecessarily long, especially so, compared with the forms used in the model State of Iowa.

Our certificate of acknowledgment for man and wife is longer than a deed should be.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19. REFORM.

The Suspended National Bank in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Henry Perkins has been appointed Receiver of the Fourth National Bank, which was closed by the action of the Clearing House. The deposits amount to between five and six hundred thousand dollars, which, it is believed, will be paid, but the surplus and capital stock have vanished under the mismanagement of the officers. The bank was in trouble two years ago. No funds by the City Treasurer were in this bank, having recently been withdrawn on the new City Treasurer taking possession. This withdrawal probably hastened the suspension of the bank. During the investigation it was discovered that the bank building had been transferred to one of the sureties within sixty days, and the transfer is believed to be bogus.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 19.—On opening the House to-day, after some routine business, the Attorney General stated that his government, after the adverse votes could no longer expect to carry on the government successfully, and that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, who had accepted the same. They only held office until their successors were appointed.

The House then adjourned.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER and PLATED WARE.

Largest assortment on the West Side. Prices lower than anywhere else.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 West Madison, Late 113 Lake-st.

WENDELL & HYMAN, JEWELLERS, Have opened with a stock of fine Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated Goods at 686 Wabash-av.

WON'T RETURN, but will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND FANCY GOODS, ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st.

GILES, BRO. & CO. 384 Wabash-av. BRANCHES—267 West Madison-st., and 159 Twenty-second-st.

CHAS. HOFFMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweller, (Formerly 83 North Clark-st.), 264 MILWAUKEE-AV.

MUSIC.

GEO. F. ROOT & SONS, Sheet Music AND MUSIC BOOKS, 612 Michigan-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have this day opened an assortment of the most elegant STERLING SILVER CASE GOODS, IN PRESENTATION SETS, EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

In STONE CAMEO SETS we have a very fine stock.

Many novelties in ROMAN GOLD and ENAMELLED SETS and BRACELETS. Diamond Rings, Crosses, Sets, Ear Knobs, Studs, and Lockets.

We have a large assortment of Silver Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, &c.

We call attention to our stock of VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.

We have no branches, our entire stock is at our Parlors,

No. 481 Wabash-av.

N. MATSON & CO. H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON.

We would inform those who design purchasing

CHRISTMAS AND New Year's Gifts,

That we are in receipt of a large stock of TOYS, NOTIONS, Nubias, &c., Designed for HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Those who desire making their friends happy are invited to call.

German, French and English GIFT BOOKS, Classical and Modern Music for the Holidays, at EDW. BUEHLER'S Foreign Book and Music Store, 271 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

STOVES.

STOVES. If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS, THE ILLUMINATOR. If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the MAGEE ADVANCE, MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range. The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av. corner Jackson-st.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AT **CHURCH'S** Housekeepers' Resort, 340 STATE-ST., BURNT DISTRICT, NEAR HARRISON.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE. THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. Have established a tea store at 114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily. All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

CONFECTIONERY.

KAKES, KANDIES, KREAMS. GO TO RH. FISH, 306 WEST MADISON-ST.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York, BUILDERS IN IRON. Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago, 169 WABASH-AV.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes. On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing Chicago and Western Trade, we will open a Branch Salesroom Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs. THOS. FEAREY & SONS. FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line. Freight and Passage for Europe. Cabin fare, $65 and $75; Steerage fare, $28 and $32, American currency. Further information can be had of S. T. WEBSTER, Central office, 85 Market-st. South Side office, 1153 Prairie-av. West Side office, 113 South Desplaines-st.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ. STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 409 West Randolph. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's Monthly. The Holiday Number!

ILLUSTRATIONS EQUAL TO FINE BOOK WORK, SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING HITHERTO ATTEMPTED.

A Table of Contents Rich and Attractive.

A Wreath of Christmas Verse. By Bayard Taylor, Christina Rossetti, and H. H. With choicest Christmas Pictures.
A Christmas Poem. By Mrs. Whitney.
A Song. By Harriett McEwen Kimball.
A Translation (from Homer.) By Bryant.
The Leading Illustrated Article. By Isaac H. Bromley, the first of a series on THE WONDERS OF THE WEST, is graphic, amusing, and instructive. The Illustrations are from the famous pencil of T. Moran.
Hunting Adventures in India. (Lt. Gordon Cummings), is a thrilling narrative, with spirited Illustrations, by American Artists.

THERE IS

A Humorous Christmas Story. By Frank R. Stockton, with Comic Pictures. Stories by Hans Christian Andersen, Julian Hawthorn, Mrs. Oliphant, and Joaquin Miller.
Wilfrid Cumbermede. By George Macdonald, is continued.
At His Gates, a new serial. By Mrs. Oliphant (with Illustrations), is commenced. The opening Chapters show the skilful touch of a great master, and give promise that this will be the brightest work of the distinguished author.
Dr. Holland, who once wrote "God loves Shakers, but I don't think He admires them," talks thoughtfully of "Shakspeare, and The Faults of Culture."
George B. Bacon tells of "Some Kinds of Spiritual Quackery."
Higginson writes wittily of "A Day of Scottish Games."
The Editorial Departments overflow with the ripest gleanings from the fields of "Culture," "At Home and Abroad."
The Etching is the Darkey's Chrismas.

As a whole this number may be considered as representative of that which is best in American culture and art, and as excelling in many important particulars anything hitherto achieved in the field of Periodical Literature on either side of the Atlantic.

Price, $4 per year, 35 cents a number.

The 14 back numbers will be sent to any dealer or new subscriber for $1.50.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York.

The Standard Life of Dickens.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., having purchased the advance sheets, have just published

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.

By JOHN FORSTER, author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," etc. Volume I., 1812 to 1842. With two portraits from steel engravings, and fac-similes. 12mo. Bound in extra cloth. $2.

Mr. Forster was the life-long friend and adviser of Dickens. The intimacy which existed between the great novelist and his present biographer was of the most unreserved and cordial nature, and it was, no doubt, the wish of Dickens that his life should be written by Mr. Forster, for to that gentleman he committed all his literary and private papers, thus laying open to him every avenue of information. The amount of original material in Mr. Forster's possession, and his minute knowledge regarding the history and character of Dickens, both as an author and a man, has enabled him to produce a work which, clothed in his refined and attractive style, cannot fail to be widely popular among readers of every class.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by the publishers. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS. Important to Holders of United States Five-Twenties.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, December, 1871.

The now completed success of the New Five Per Cent Government Loan places it beyond doubt that the entire Public Debt of the United States can be, and soon will be, funded at 5 per cent or a less rate. The One Hundred Millions of Five-Twenties of 1862, called in for payment September 1, and on which interest stopped December 1, are now nearly all redeemed and cancelled.

In addition to this large amount, the Secretary of the Treasury, being unable to purchase Five-Twenties in the open market at par, or less, in coin, has called in for redemption Twenty Millions more, interest to cease March 7, 1872. This fixed policy of the Treasury Department, and the demonstrated ability of the government to promptly place a Five Per Cent Loan, indicate that all holders of Five-Twenties will soon be required to surrender them for redemption, receiving in return either coin payment or bonds of the new issue bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent interest. In view of these facts, the present holders of United States securities must decide whether it is not best to make at once such a change of investment as will enable them to realize *profit*, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 12 to 14 per cent on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

To those who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the exchange suggested, we strongly recommend the First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency. The results already accomplished in the construction and equipment of nearly Three Hundred Miles of Road, and the rapid development of the adjacent country, have established the success of the enterprise, and created a large and increasing demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. With their high rate of interest, their ample security, and their convertibility into the Lands of the Company at 10 per cent premium, they constitute a most desirable investment, and can hardly fail to advance considerably above par at an early day.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 12 to 14 per cent, receiving say $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent, or from $60.00 in gold to $83.22 in gold.

These most unusual opportunities for the profitable conversion of Government Bonds into Corporate Securities of undoubted reliability, cannot, in the nature of the case, long continue. Loanable capital is increasingly abundant, both at home and abroad; Government and corporate disbursements for interest and dividends in the next ninety days will disengage some Two Hundred Millions of capital, most of which will at once seek reinvestment; really desirable investment securities are scarce compared with the present and probable demand for them, hence an early advance in their value is morally certain. The 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are being rapidly absorbed by the people, and the Company expect soon to be enabled to substitute a six per cent security for the residue of their construction loan.

These facts promise, very soon, to change the entire aspect of the loan market, which is just now so peculiarly favorable to investors, and suggest prompt action on the part of those who wish to exchange securities in time to profit by the present premium on Five-Twenties and the present low price of Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, Agents, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Cash Advances. I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms. G. S. HUBBARD, 104 West Washington-st.

$25,000 Cash in hand to buy purchase-money mortgages or lend on collateral for 4 or 12 months. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful. PHŒNIX Insurance Company, Of Hartford, Conn. SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting. Chicago Office, 43 South Canal-st. E. L. IRETON, Adjuster. HENRY H. BROWN, Agent. Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio. H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the city of Philadelphia, having this day made an assignment of all their estate to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company for the benefit of their creditors, without preference, all persons having demands against the said company will please present them, and those indebted make payment to the assignees, at their office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.; and those who desire to cancel their policies, for the purpose of insuring elsewhere, are requested to present them at the office, No. 400 Walnut-st., to A. W. Wister, attorney for the assignees, for the endorsement of a proper memorandum thereon. LEWIS R. ASHHURST, President. Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1871.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY. Four, eight, and twelve months' adjustment certificates. Will buy one or all at highest cash price. D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office Room 2, No. 39 West Madison-st. Creditors of this Company are requested to call at their earliest convenience and confer with the President on the proposed terms of settlement. Prompt action is necessary, as bankruptcy proceedings are now pending.

Insurance Claims Prepared and collected. Garden City, Lumberman's, State, and Republic insurance claims bought. J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Room 2, 123 West Washington-st.

PROOFS OF LOSS Made and claims collected. Claims against Chicago companies prepared at very low prices. J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, 123 West Washington-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE, 142 Twenty-second-st., IMPORTERS OF Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. We have a large stock of HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW, the finest copper-distilled Whiskey in the world.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. The State Savings Institution HAVE REMOVED TO MADISON-ST., three doors east of the bridge, in the new CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, and will remain there until the completion of its Fire-Proof Building on the old site, 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.

JOHN C. HAINES, President. JOHN C. DORE, Vice President. CHARLES D. BICKFORD, Cashier. ALBERT D. GUILD, Assistant Cashier.

Office hours, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REMOVAL. The National Bank of Commerce Has removed to its new and convenient office, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. West Side office, as before, is at 58 Canal-st. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

CUSHMAN & HARDIN BANKERS, Will remove on Thursday, Dec. 21, to their new West Side Office, No. 10 North Canal-st.

REMOVAL. *Fifth National Bank has removed to its new Banking House, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., where it has substantial fire-proof vaults.* C. B. SAWYER, Pres., N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres., ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF **THE SPECTATOR,** J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL, Publishers, is removed to 379 WABASH-AV.

BANKING.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK. SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 685 Wabash-av. WEST SIDE OFFICE, 121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS, *No. 43 South Canal-st.,* Organized November 1, 1871. Business the same as an incorporated Bank. Drafts on Baring Bros. & Co., London, and on the principal cities of Europe. Gold Drafts on New York. Accounts received on favorable terms.

NOTICE. *The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.* ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES. TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents! ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co., Cor. Green & Washington-sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOTELS.

Clifton House NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE. **St. James Hotel,** COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS. The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO., WAREROOMS, 243 and 245 South Clark-st., CORNER JACKSON-ST. A large amount of goods arriving daily. A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES, NOW AT 266 West Madison-st., Have a full stock in hand and invite the inspection of buyers.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 78 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a m	* 9:00 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:15 a m	* 7:35 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	* 3:30 p m	* 10:30 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:28 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

†Saturdays excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 13, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a.m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ¶Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:30 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW, has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address DR. C. BIGELOW, 404 South-State-st, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner's One-Term Constitutional Amendment Offered in the Senate.

The Senator's Remarks in Support of His Proposition.

Another Long Debate on the House Amnesty Bill.

Sumner's Civil Rights Amendment Rejected by One Vote.

Further Consideration Postponed till After the Holidays.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AMNESTY BILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—After six hours wasted in profitless discussion, the Senate adjourned for the holiday recess, leaving the Amnesty bill unacted upon. The only amendment which was added to the bill came from Mr. Morton, and it was only successful after a third trial, by the close vote of 29 to 26. This amendment is aimed at Vance, contesting the seat from North Carolina, and makes him ineligible by providing that no one whose election to office was void at the passage of the bill shall be aided or made valid by its provisions. Sumner's equal rights amendment, which he pertinaciously urged all day, was lost—30 to 29. Mr. Sawyer and Kellogg both made strong speeches urging the immediate passage of the Amnesty bill as a remedy for the Southern troubles, asserting that the proscription of the best men in the Southern States opened the door for fraud and corruption on the part of the worst kind of adventurers, who were thereby enabled to get office at the South. Logan also denounced those who would further continue to punish the South, and hit hard at Morton for his desire to defeat the measure through personal motives.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The Postmaster General, a short time since, received a letter from Senator Harlan, saying he had information that an effort was making to remove the Postmaster at Storm Lake, Ia., and appoint the editor of the Storm Lake *Pilot* because he had declared for Mr. Allison for United States Senator. Mr. Harlan further said he could not believe the member from that district would sanction a change for such a reason, and he, therefore, requested the Postmaster General to suspend action in the matter to allow further investigation. The salary of this office for 1870 was twelve dollars.

COMMERCIAL PROJECT.

General Rosecrans is presenting a plan for the promotion of commerce and amity between the people of the United States and Mexico by encouraging the citizens of the United States to aid Mexico in the development of her resources.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The present South Carolina delegation in Congress appear to be extremely indifferent as to what turn political affairs take in that State. Senator Sawyer says that he is perfectly willing that Scott should be impeached, and he is of opinion that such an event would have a beneficial effect on the Republican party, not only in South Carolina, but also in other Southern States. Well-informed parties recently from Charleston are of opinion that Bowen will succeed in his impeachment programme, as members of the Legislature will be unable to resist the force of public opinion now being brought to bear upon them to secure this end. John M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate, charged by the Administration organ with complicity in South Carolina bond swindles, announced this morning that he will test the truth of these reports in court.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—A Presidential proclamation declares that on and after the 1st of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be exempt from discriminating duties; any such duties on merchandise shall be entered in the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION AND RETRENCHMENT

had a meeting this morning, and after an arrangement of some matters of details, etc., completed the organization, and adjourned to meet in New York on the 3d of January, to commence their examinations at that point under authority of the Senate instructions.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

A despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Nicholson, commanding the flagship Lancaster, with the Atlantic fleet, enclosed a draft of $800, contributed by the Commander-in-Chief, officers, and crew of that ship, for the Chicago fire sufferers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, confining the President to one term:

WHEREAS, For many years it has been an increasing conviction among the people, without distinction of party, that, considering the vast patronage of the President should not be a candidate for re-election, and this conviction has found expression in the solemn warning of illustrious citizens, and in repeated propositions for an amendment to the constitution confining the President to one term;

WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson, who so fully impressed by the perils to republican institutions from temptations acting on the President who is wielding the vast patronage of his office as a candidate for President, that in his first annual message he called attention to it; that he thus ... the design of the ... secure the independence of each department of the government ... and then proceeded to declare ... particularly that this appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences, in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty, and that the securities of this independence be rendered as strong as the nature of the power and the weakness of its possessor will admit. I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service." And then again, in his third annual message, the same President renewed this earnest appeal;

WHEREAS, William Henry Harrison, following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, felt it a primary duty, in accepting his nomination for President, to declare, in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: First, to confine his services to a single term." And then, in a public speech during the canvass, which ended in his election, he declared, if the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country; and he concluded by pledging himself before heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of the term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the people.

WHEREAS, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him on the one-term principle, and publicly enforced it in a speech on June 9, 1842, where, after asking for a provision to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States after a service of one term, he explained the necessity of the amendment by saying: "Much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, the thoughts, and exertions of the incumbent are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election. The public business, consequently, suffers." And then, again, in a letter dated Sept. 4, 1842, while setting forth what he calls the principal objects of the Whig party, the same statesman specifies an amendment to the constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term;

WHEREAS, The Whig party, in its National Convention at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, at which a single term for the Presidency was declared to be among the great principles of the Whig party, as inseparable from the ... public honor and prosperity, to be maintained and advanced by the election of those candidates, which declaration was echoed at an immense meeting in Monument Square, addressed by Daniel Webster, when it was resolved that the limitation of the President to a single term was among the objects for which the Whig party would unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with signal and triumphant success;

WHEREAS, In the same spirit, and in harmony with these authorities, another statesman, Benjamin F. Wade, at the close of his long service in the Senate, most earnestly urged an amendment of the constitution limiting the President to one term, and in his speech on that occasion, Feb. 16, 1869, said: "The principle of the re-eligibility of the President is no new impulse of mine. I have been an advocate of the principle contained in it ... which I entertain on the subject, from very careful observation of the workings of the government ... I believe ... we have not been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him to secure his re-election ..." And, then, after exposing at length the ... of this amendment, the Senator further declared: "There are defects in the constitution, and none, among the most glaring, and we have seen ... the remedy."

WHEREAS, These testimonials, revealing the intense and wide-spread conviction of the American people, are reinforced by the friendly observations of a foreigner, the remarkable Frenchman, to whom our country is under such great and lasting obligations in his famous work on "Democracy in America," where, in words of singular clearness and force, ... intrigue and corruption are vices natural to elective government, but when the chief of the government can be re-elected, these evils rise to a great height, and compromise the very existence of a country. When a simple candidate seeks success by intrigue, his manoeuvres can operate only over a limited sphere. When, on the contrary, the chief of the government enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the Government. In the first case, it is a man with his feeble means; in the second, it is the state itself, with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupts." And then, again, the same writer, who had studied our country so closely, declared that it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his least movements are subordinated to this object; that, in proportion as the moment of crisis approaches, individual interest substitutes itself in his mind for general interest;

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices, whose experience and reason bear testimony, have